THE MEREDITH EAGLE.

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BALLAD OF A BABY.

A. D. 1807.

[From Theodore Tilton's New Book of Swabian Poems.]

It was all in a hurry-scurry,
Duke and duchess in a flurry,
For at last, with hope forlorn,
They had fled—O tale of pity!—
From their sacked and burning city,
With their little babe new-born.

When Duke Friedrich, sore defeated,
With his flying troops retreated
Through the Neckar's winding vale,
And the foe pursued for slaughter,—
Up from Friedrich's baby daughter
Rose a faint and moaning wail.

"Now what ails the little being?"
Quoth the sire, as they were fleeing.—
Fleeing wildly, hotly pressed;
And the mother answered, sighing
"Ah, the little thing is crying,
For she needs her mother's breast."

Down the duke from saddle vaulted,
Shouting, "Let the troops be halted—
Let the furies do their worst—
Let the country-folk betray us—
Let the conquerors find and slay us—
But the baby shall be nursed!"

So within a shady hollow,
Though the foe was soon to follow,
And to tarry was to die,
Horse and rider stopped to water,
While the little ducal daughter
Drank her milky fountain dry.

The pursuers would have chuckled
Had they seen the baby suckled,
But they rode another way,
And they never set their clutches
On the happy duke and duchess,
For the baby saved the day!

Then the fugitives, though routed,
Being saved from slaughter, shouted—
And they vowed, amid their joy,
That the babe, for that day's merit,
Should the ducal crown inherit
Just as if she were a boy.

When at last the child so tender,
Who had been the land's defender,
Was a peerless woman grown—
Not a flounced and sighing charmer,
But an Amazon in armor,
She was duchess on the throne.

THE MARRIAGE PORTION.

There lived, about five or six miles from Easton, Pennsylvania, a few years since, an honest farmer named Henderson, who had two very pretty daughters, Ellen and Maude. The first was about twenty-three years of age, while the latter was but nineteen. The farmer was a thrifty, well-to-do man, though by no means rich; but the family lived in excellent style, and the daughters had received good educations.

Both of these girls were pretty, but Maude was perhaps the handsomer. There was no lack of attentive young gentlemen at the farm, though the neighborhood was not very thickly settled. But "beauty draws us with a single hair," and the young ladies were the centre of a gay little circle of friends.

By and by it came about that an earnest, handsome, and sturdy young farmer fell desperately in love with Maude and proposed to her. On her part she loved Henry Masters above all the young fellows she knew, and told him frankly that he might speak to her father. In the meantime she confided the matter to her mother, a kind-hearted, sympathetic parent, who saw no objection to the choice of her fair daughter, but all was left with the father to decide.

Henderson was a very straightforward and open-mouthed man. That is, he said exactly what he meant, no more or less, and that he uttered freely. When Harry Masters called him on one side and told his especial errand as to Maude, the father said, "Well, Mr. Masters, Maude is young. I wanted Ellen to be married first; she's oldest, and I have got a marriage portion of $1,200 to give her; but I haven't laid by anything yet for Maude."

"I have got pretty well beforehand, Mr. Henderson, for a man but twenty-four years old, and we shall be able to do very well, I have no doubt."

"You mean you'll take Maude without any marriage portion?" said the father.

"Yes, sir, very gladly."

"Well, it's pleasant to hear you say so, because it shows your honest affection, Mr. Masters, but I am too proud to let Maude marry until I can give her a thousand or two toward housekeeping."

"It is not worth waiting for, sir, as long as we really don't need it and both are content."

"Then, again, I'd rather Maude wouldn't marry until her sister is married, because she's so much older, do you see, it will actually make her an old maid. It isn't fair, Mr. Masters."

"Ellen is very popular with the gentlemen, and will soon be married," said the other.

"That's just what I have said to myself, and then I shall begin to pick up a marriage portion for Maude."

"I trust that is the only objection, Mr. Henderson?" said Harry Masters.

"Why, yes; you are a promising and respectable young man and come of a good family," said the farmer; "but I can't let Maude go until I have got together a respectable marriage portion to give with her hand."

"Perhaps you will think more favorably about it," said the lover. "I'll speak with you again."

"All right, Mr. Masters."

Harry and Maude were very fond of each other, and now talked over the matter very seriously. Maude could not blame her father and did not herself like the idea of going to Harry without a proper portion to contribute toward their joint partnership in domestic life.

"Never mind, Harry," said the handsome young girl; "Ellen will soon be married. I have pretty good reason for knowing."

"Ah, but then your father says he wants time to pick up a marriage portion for you, and that will take three or four years, perhaps."

"That is a good while, is it not, Harry?" said Maude, just blushing a [illegible]ar it sounded forward and bold.

"It's ages!" said the young fellow. "Think of waiting three years—why, we shall be old folks by that time!"

"Not quite as bad as that," said Maude.

"I'm sure my hair will be gray by that time!"

"Nonsense, Harry! Now you are joking."

"I was never more in earnest in my life," said he, as he stole a kiss from her pretty lips, and ran away, so as not to hear her chide him for his boldness.

"Maude," said her father, coming into the house from the barn, "I wish you would ride the sorrel mare into Easton and get this hundred-dollar bill changed at the bank. The workmen have got done with the roofing of the barn and I want to pay them off to-night."

"Very well, father. Let John put the side-saddle on and I will be ready in five minutes."

The sorrel mare was brought up to the door, and Maude was soon on her way at a easy hand gallop toward Easton. She had an excellent seat, and was a good horsewoman. As she knew this very well, she would not have objected to have Harry see her just now; but he had gone a few moments before in an opposite direction.

When Maude got into Easton she rode directly to the bank, but was unfortunate enough to find that it was already closed. After a few moments' thought she resolved to try to get the note changed at the grocer's or at some of the other stores, and went immediately to do so. Fate seemed against her, for no one had small change enough to accommodate Miss Henderson.

At one of the stores where she stopped a very gentlemanly-looking person took out his pocketbook and said he thought he could change it for her, and she handed him the bill; but he returned it, saying, after all, he had not so much small money. He seemed to regret this, however, and even followed Maude to the door and assisted her to remount her horse.

She was forced to give up her errand, as she did not like to run about among strangers, asking them to change her a bill, especially as no one seemed able to do so. She therefore turned her horse's head once more toward home. Scarcely had she passed the outskirts of the town when she was overtaken by the stranger who had spoken with her in the last store, and who at first thought he could change her bill. He was mounted upon a fine-looking bay horse, and saluted her respectfully as he came alongside.

"Did you get your bill changed?" he asked.

"No; small bills seemed scarce," she replied.

"Do you live near here?"

"About five miles off."

"Quite a ride."

"Oh, we don't mind five miles in the country."

"You are an excellent rider."

"I have ridden since I was six years old," she said; "but my sister Ellen is a better rider than I am."

"You are generous to admit it," said the stranger.

"Why, it is only the truth," she answered, frankly.

After they had passed over about two miles, they came to a very lonely piece of road, quite removed from any dwelling houses. Still, as the stranger appeared so gentlemanly, and had addressed her so politely, she had not the least suspicion of any evil intention on his part.

Presently he said, suddenly, "I will thank you for that bill."

"What?" said she, half smiling.

"Please to give me that bill."

"What do you mean?" asked Maude.

"Just what I say!" he replied suddenly.

"I shall do no such thing!" she answered, firmly.

"I am sorry to draw a pistol upon a lady," he continued, suiting the action to the word, "but I must have that hundred-dollar bill at once."

"Do you mean to rob me?"

"I must have the money!"

It was still with difficulty that she could believe that the man was in earnest; but when he now cocked his pistol and held it toward her with one hand, while he extended the other for the bill, she was forced to yield to the situation. She was a brave-hearted girl, and even now did not turn pale or tremble in the least, but saw that she could not help herself, and so made the best of it.

Just as she held out the bill to him, a sudden puff of the wind blew it into the road and carried it gently several yards from them. The stranger alighted to get it, and quick as thought Maude struck her horse a smart blow, in order to get out of the robber's power. The sorrel mare was a spirited little creature, and sprung into a smart gallop at once, while the stranger's horse, which had been left standing beside her, also started off at full speed in her company.

Bang! went the robber's pistol after them, having only the effect to increase the speed of the flying horses, both of whom were now on the dead run. Maude did not care how fast she rode, the sorrel was as easy as a cradle at that speed, and in ten minutes she dashed into her father's yard followed by the riderless horse.

Her story was soon told, and her father was with difficulty prevented from starting after the robber with his pistols and rifle, but he knew that the scoundrel would naturally take at once to the woods, where he could not follow or find him.

"Well, we've got his horse, at any rate," said the farmer, "and he is worth more than $100."

"Hallo!" said the man John, who had been taking the saddle-bags from the strange horse.

"What is it, John?"

"These bags is full of something."

"I should think so," said the farmer, as he unstrapped the leather bags.

They were found to contain some counterfeit plates, a quantity of counterfeit money, in various bills, and also a little over $1,500 in good money!

"Huzza!" cried the farmer.

"What is it, father?" said Maude.

"Why your trip to Easton has proved a profitable one, at all events. Here's over $1,500, good money!"

"Ah, but it will be claimed by the owner."

"Do you think a counterfeiter will dare to come for the tools that would convict him?—to say nothing of highway robbery?"

"I didn't think of that."

That evening Henderson sent John over to young Masters with a message to call round and see him, to which Harry responded instantly.

"Mr. Masters," said the farmer, as he came into the large, old-fashioned sitting-room, "you remember what you asked of me this afternoon?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, I give my consent. Maude has just furnished her own marriage portion. Take her, my boy, and be happy."

A Family of Monkeys.

Hindus do not hurry themselves in anything they do, but the monkeys have lots of time to spare and plenty of patience, and in the end, after the crow has stolen a little, and the dog had its morsel, and the children are all satisfied, the poor fragments of the meat are thrown out on the ground for the blunder-logue, the monkey people; and it is soon discussed—the mother feeding the baby before she eats herself. When every house thus, in turn, has been visited, and no chance of further "outdoor relief" remains, the monkeys go off to the well.

The women are all here again, drawing the water for the day, and the monkeys sit and wait, the old ones in the front, sententious and serious, and the youngsters rolling about in the dust behind them, till at last some girls see the creatures waiting, and, "in the name of rain," spill a loth full of water in the hollow of the ground, and the monkeys come round it in a circle and drink, with their tails all curled up over their backs like notes of interrogation. There is no contention or jostling. A forward child gets a box over the ear, perhaps, but each one, as it has satisfied its thirst, steps quietly out of the circle and wipes its mouth. The day thus fairly commenced, they go off to see what luck may bring them.

The grain keeper's shop tempts them to loiter, but the experience of previous attempts makes theft hopeless; for the baunya, with all his years, is very nimble on his legs and an astonishing good shot with a pipkin. So the monkeys make their salaams to him and pass on to the fields. If the corn is ripe they can soon eat enough for the day; but if not, they go wandering about picking up morsels, here an insect and there a berry, till the sun gets too hot, and then they creep up into the dark shade of the mango tops and snooze through the afternoon. In the evening they are back in the village again to share its comforts and entertainments.

They assist at the convocation of the elders and the romps of the children, looking on when the *faquir* comes up to collect his little dues of salt, corn, and oil, and from him in their turn exacting a pious toll. They listen gravely to the village musician till they get sleepy, and then one by one they clamber up into the peepul. And the men sitting round the fire with their pipes can see, if they look up, the whole colony of the blunder-logue asleep in rows in the tree above them.

The Fastest Team in the World.

A letter from Hartford, Conn., says:—Mr. W. W. Bair received a dispatch from W. H. Vanderbilt directing him to ship at once his horses, which have been stabled at Charter Oak Park. Before making his preparations to start, he took out Aldine and Early Rose for exercise, Aldine being on the near side. As the day was fine and the track in splendid condition, he concluded to give them a fast mile. Watches were held in the stand by C. H. Knapp, of Boston; Eugene A. Hyde, of the Oakwood Hotel; Joseph H. Bolton, of the Park Central Hotel, and Keran Couran, Superintendent of the park. Four starts were made. In the first two the quarter pole was reached, but Early Rose broke and acted badly, and they were called back. In the third trial they got to the half in 1:08, when Rose broke again, and Bair returned for a fourth trial, which was a success. The horses came down fair and square and got the word, going the mile without a skip in 2:16¼, one-quarter faster than the fastest time ever made before, which was by Work's team. Edward and Dick Swiveller, at Fleetwood During the heat Rose "tip-toed" much of the way to the wagon-pole, and struck the wheel several times, but never broke. The time at the half was 1:08, and the last quarter was trotted in 0:32, a 2:08 gait. Mr. Bair carried 152 pounds, or two pounds over weight. An affidavit is furnished by the gentlemen holding the watches as to the correctness of the time.

IT IS said of some men that they are so wealthy they do not know how much property they own. It is often the case when an assessor comes around with his question.

HOME RETURNING.

The Rev. Dr. Collyer's Vacation Lessons—Bringing Back the Sunshine with Us.

The Rev. Robert Collyer Sunday morning preached a sermon appropriate to the close of the vacation season and the return of so many from sea side and mountain side to the cares and labors of everyday life. He chose his text from Isaiah, lx., 8—"Who are those that fly as a cloud, and as the doves to their windows?" In the course of his remarks, after picturing the flight to the country and the enjoyment and rest of a pastoral life, he said:

We have come home, and no more welcome words can dwell on our lips if it be true, nor can I doubt it is true of the vast majority of those who gather into our Christian churches in this city. We are flying home, but has any hint come to us as we were able to look to our home from far away that is not quite what it should be? Then we must heed that hint. Are we getting on in years and growing a little tired of the way we have welcomed the life all about us to our fireside, so that when old friends drop away we do not care to make or to welcome new ones? I have seen men and women grow very miserable through that mistake. For a true home has three doors—one for our children and all their children and all our kith and kin and one for our friends and neighbors and one for the poor, who deserve our pity and charity; and all these open, not into the house alone, but into the heart, and we pull in the latchstring or lock the door and lose the key at our peril. Or has it seemed, as we sat in quietness, that we have been too eager to welcome those who could give us an equal or a better welcome and to build up the social life, which is so good when it is true, at the expense of the deeper life, so that we have less time to live for those I have named? There is danger in that direction in a city like ours, and we must heed the admonition.

I went through a ducal palace a few years ago and heard a very sad story from the friend who went with me. We were looking at a wonderful staircase, and he told me how the heir—a small Boy—when he was playing here one day tangled his foot in the rich fretwork and broke the tendons. His mother had so many social duties that she seldom saw her children and knew nothing of the hurt, and the child's nurse kept it from her. But such misery came and peril that she had to be told. A surgeon was sent for at last, but it was too late. The child was maimed for life, the limb withered and it was thought the hurt would end in the boy's death at last. God forbid, we say, that our children should ever be so neglected, nor will they be. And yet mothers do leave their children to wither away in splendid homes as well as in poor homes, and in New York as well as in London.

We come home. Do we come to find peace—yes, and rest that we can find nowhere else—not even in the country? Or had we grown fretful before we went away, and a little hard to live with? We might not be able to help it, but we may have thought of it with a touch of dismay and said, "I will see to that when we begin again, for if it grows on me it would be a compliment to call me a bear." Let us see to it that we hold the peace we have brought back with us, so that our children and their mother shall not long for another vacation to release them from the doom of our presence. Let the sunshine which floods the place as we draw up the blinds and open the windows to make all sweet be a type of the indwelling spirit for this whole year, so that those who belong to us shall hide only noble and beautiful meanings in their words when they say, "There's no place like home," and flock to it as doves to their windows, because it is a shrine to them as well as a home.

We have come home, we say, that the children may go to school again; but has any gleam of a new light come to us as we rested and thought of this—touching their education? For, while we may trust and believe that only good can come to them in their learning, I do not hesitate for a moment to say that there are children who will flock to their schools as to a prison and to their tasks as to a sore bondage, and they cannot tell you why; but the chances are that the reasons are very simple if we would only take pains to look for them. They are not equal to the tasks that are laid on them, and so they are slowly breaking down or burning up year by year, and will die in the end from overwork—though we may call it a fever—or live only half a life, while the other half has gone into their learning. Or that which they have to learn in the machines we call schools may answer in no sense to their nature or their liking, any more than if you should try to turn a duckling into a nightingale, or to train a lamb to bear heavy burdens. They revolt at their tasks, poor things, and we fret and scold, while all the time it is the revolt of nature and of God's grace hidden in their life.

SYMPATHY.—Col. Folsom was reading the morning paper at the breakfast table, when he exclaimed in a horrified tone of voice: "What a terrible misfortune!" "What is it—somebody got married?" his wife asked, in an indifferent manner. "No, but a married woman in New York, in a fit of rage, threw a coffee-cup at her husband. The cup was shivered into fragments and one of them cutting his jugular artery he died on the spot. The reporter says the grief of the unfortunate woman was dreadful to witness. She was frantic with remorse and made several attempts to put an end to her existence." "Poor creature," said Mrs. Folsom, with a sigh; "I reckon the broken cup must have belonged to her new china set."—*Texas Siftings.*

DAYS OF THE WEEK.

The days of our week are derived from heathen ideas and gods which the heathen worshipped.

THE IDOL OF THE SUN.—This idol, which represents the glorious luminary of the day, was the chief object of their worship. The first day of the week was especially dedicated to its adoration, which they termed the *Sun's Deag*, hence is derived the word Sunday.

THE IDOL OF THE MOON.—The next was the idol of the moon, which they worshipped on the second day of the week, called by them *Moon's Deag*, and since, by us Monday.

THE IDOL OF TUISCO.—Tuisco was at first defined as the father and ruler of the Teutonic race, but in course of time he was worshipped as the son of earth. From this came the Saxon words *Tuisco Deag*, which we call Tuesday.

THE IDOL OF WODIN OR ODIN.—Woden, or Odin, was one of the supreme divinities of the Northern nations. It was called *Woden's Deag*, and by us Wednesday.

THE IDOL OF THOR.—Thor was the eldest and ablest of the sons of Woden and Friga. To him the fifth day of the week, called by them *Thor's Deag*, and by us Thursday, was consecrated.

THE IDOL OF FRIGA, OR FREGA.—Friga, or Frega was the wife of Woden, or Odin, and next to him, the most reversed divinity among the heathen Saxons, Danes and other northern nations. To her the sixth day of the week was consecrated, which by the Saxons was written *Friga's Deag*, corresponding with our Friday.

THE IDOL-SEATER.—The idol Seater is represented on a pedestal, whereon is placed a perch, on the, sharp prickled back of which he stood. His head was uncovered, and his visage lean. In his left hand was a pail of water, wherein were flowers and fruits, and his dress consisted of a long coat, girded with linen. The appellation given to the day of his celebration is still retained. The Saxons named it *Seater's Deag* which we call Saturday.

How to Cool an Apartment.

A simple way of cooling the air of a room is described in the New Orleans *Picayune* of a recent date. The composing room of the *Picayune* is situated in the upper story of its publication house, just under the roof, and in summer is extremely hot. This season an inspiration seems to have come to one of the oppressed occupants, and in accordance with it a vertical wooden box was constructed in the corner of the room, with openings at the floor and ceiling, and furnished with a pipe for supplying water at the top, and a pan and drain at the bottom for receiving the flow and carrying it safely away. The supply pipe was bent over the upper end of the shaft, and fitted with a rose like that of a watering pot, so as to deliver a shower of spray instead of a solid stream. On connecting it with the service pipe the movement of the water was found to cause an active circulation of the air in that part of the room, which was drawn in at the upper opening of the shaft and issued again, cool and fresh, at the floor level. The most surprising thing about the experiment seems to have been the effect of the water in cooling the air to a degree much below its own temperature. With Mississippi water, which when drawn from the service pipe indicated a temperature of 84 deg., the air of the room, in which the thermometer at the beginning of the trial stood at 96 deg., was cooled in passing through the length of the shaft to 74 deg., or about 20 deg. below the temperature at which it entered, and 10 deg. below that of the water which was used to cool it. Of course the absorption of heat by the evaporation of a portion of the water accounts for its refrigerating effect, but the result seems to have been so easily and inexpensively attained that the experiment would be well worth repeating in other cases.

The World's Iron Product.

A critical estimate of the annual iron product of the world shows the yield to be close upon nineteen and a half million tons a year. Statistics for the more important countries are obtainable as late as 1881. For the others it is assumed that the yield has not fallen off since the latest figures reported. Under "other countries," in the table below, are included Canada, Switzerland, and Mexico, each producing about 7,500 tons a year, and Norway, with 4,000 tons a year.

	Year.	Gross Tons.
Great Britain	1881	8,377,364
United States	1881	4,144,254
Germany	1881	2,863,400
France	1881	1,866,438
Belgium	1881	622,288
Austro-Hungary	1880	448,685
Sweden	1880	399,628
Luxembourg	1881	289,212
Russia	1881	231,341
Italy	1876	76,000
Spain	1873	73,000
Turkey	—	40,000
Japan	1877	10,000
All other countries	—	46,000
Total		19,487,610

The first four countries produce 88·4 per cent. of the world's iron supply; the first two, 64·3 per cent.; the first, 43 per cent. The chief consumer is the United States, 29 per cent.; next Great Britain, 23·4 per cent.; these two using more than half of all.

WOULD NOT RELENT.—Mr. and Mrs. Yarnell lived in the same house for forty years, each adhering stubbornly to a r solution not to make the first advance toward reconciliation. When the husband was stricken by fatal illness the wife was asked to relent, but she refused, as did he, and death soon made their separation complete.

Strikes in General.

A STRIKER'S OPINION OF THEM AND HIS SUGGESTION ABOUT THEM.

In an interview with an intelligent workingman of Pittsburg his opinion of strikes was given as follows:—

"What do I think of unions and of strikes? I have never believed in unions as organized. The better workman a man is the less benefit he gets from the union. That wouldn't matter so much, for it is our duty to stand by and to help each other; but the trouble is that in a general union like the Amalgamated, which takes in all kinds of skilled labor, the worst elements control, and the sober, discreet men haven't any voice. Jarrett, the president, advised against our strike, but he had to carry out the wishes of the majority. I doubt whether a strike ever does any good, except when everything else fails. I suppose we have the same right to strike as the people of a country have the right to rebel, as a last resort, but we must make up our minds for the worst unless we succeed.

"The great mistake in a strike is that the men nearly always threaten at the same time that they ask for something. They say, 'Unless you give us an increase,' or 'Unless you give us some other concession we will quit work on a certain day.' There is a good deal of human nature in the masters as well as in the men, and there is thus bad feeling from the start. We ought to begin negotiations on good terms. My idea is that in every mill there should be a standing committee, or a committee to be chosen when anything is wanted, of six good, respectable men, with families and a stake in the town—a house and lot that they own—and that this committee should meet with the masters and talk over the whole thing quietly and fully, making no threats or demands, but just stating the whole case. If they and the masters can't agree then let both select some outside person or persons whose decision shall be final. But don't start off with a threat or with an organization behind that believes it can enforce the threat. Then the men will have done the best they can, and if the masters don't agree to our proposition we will have right and fair dealing on our side and we can then decide on what is best to do done. Perhaps laws might be passed that would make this plan binding on both parties."

Cape Cod Sport.

A "blackfish drive" is the Cape Cod fisherman's ideal of sport. The blackfish or grampus appears frequently on the coast in schools of from four to five hundred, and is "driven" at every fishing hamlet along shore from Truro to Cedarville. A "drive" is managed in this way: When a school is discovered feeding close inshore a score or so of boats put out to intercept it. The boats are in two lines, one on each side of the school, and pull silently out, until far in the rear, when they unite and advance on their prey. No fish is more timid than the grampus, as the fishermen well know, and they take advantage of this trait to effect his destruction. When still several hundred yards away the school discovers the boats and begins to show signs of alarm. Then the drive begins. The boats are urged forward, the crews splash the water, fire pistols, blow horns, wave their fisher-coats, and yell like Comanches. The frightened fish rush shoreward—their only line of retreat—through the breakers, high and dry upon the beach. A few remain in the surf, and in among these the men leap like mad-men, shouting, thrusting with lance and pike, never ceasing until the last victim is slaughtered. "It's excitin'," said a grim old whaler, "but it's kinder harrowin' tew. There's young uns among 'em that cries out like a human, and it goes agin the grain to stick 'em."

Tales told of the booty taken in these drives seem incredible. Four hundred have been driven ashore at one time. The old whaler above quoted assured me that he went out one moonlight night, a short time before my visit, and captured sixty-four. Another time, in company with the Well-fleet fishermen, he drove three hundred ashore at Billingsgate. Besides his share he purchased 160 at $15 each, had them towed to the try-works in Provincetown, and realized handsomely upon them.

The Crops Abroad.

The luxurious abundance in food production the world over this year is in strange contrast with the prices that city folk have to pay at the markets. Figures from Austria, Italy, France, Germany, Russia, the States of our own country, and, in short, the whole of the northern hemisphere, show that never since statistics began to be collected have there been such great harvests. The only complaint we hear of is from Spain. The natural consequence of this should be a decreased cost of living. Where there is abundance there should be low prices. It ought to cost less to produce because it costs less to live. Prices, however, remain stiff, and the people have not yet in these centres of population begun to profit largely by the great yield of the broad acres of the earth, but there is every promise of lower prices.—*New York Sun.*

NOT INJURIOUS.—Twenty grocers were recently indicted in England for selling coffee adulterated with chickory. The authorities failed to show that the adulteration was injurious and the prosecution fell through.

NURSES.—Miss Nightingale's training school, in England, has sent twenty-four nurses to Egypt.

THE LATE CAPTAIN KIDD.

A LITTLE SKETCH OF THE NOTED PIRATE AND HIS WORK.

The second volume of the diary of Samuel Sewall, published by the Massachusetts Historical Society, gives us an account of Captaid Kidd, the pirate, which is interesting. It appears, from some facts collected by the editor of this volume, that Kidd was licensed May 16, 1691, at New York, to marry Mary, widow of John Oort, and that about three weeks afterward he was commissioned by Bradstreet to attack a privateer then on our coast. He probably sailed between New York and England for some years, and, becoming acquainted with Colonel Livingston, Lord Belmont and others, he made an agreement to go out to the East Indies as captain of a lawful privateer, to suppress piracy. This was in October, 1695. Here he turned pirate himself, making his rendezvous on the coast of Madagascar, and capturing native vessels. After a time he returned to Hispaniola, where he left his ship and came to New York in a sloop, whence he proceeded to Boston in June, 1699. After an examination he was committed a close prisoner with divers of his crew. Sewall has recorded that by the aid of a woman two of these men escaped in June and were recaptured in October. Bellomont says that "he found that the jailer was Bradishe's kinsman, and he confessed that he and one of the crew went out of the prison door." In November, 1699, Bellomont wrote home: "These pirates I have in jail make me very uneasy for fear they should escape. I would give £100 they were all in Newgate." At his request, as there was no provincial law for punishing piracy with death, a frigate was sent for the prisoners, and they sailed in February, 1700. Kidd was tried for piracy and for the murder of one of his crew, and, being found guilty, was executed. The whole affair was brought into politics. Not only was Bellomont, one of the original owners of Kidd's vessel, now in high position, but Lord Chancellor Somers and some other distinguished noblemen were sharers in the enterprise, and the King himself was to have had a tenth of the profits. When Kidd was captured at Boston the searchers found a bag of gold and ingots worth £1,000 and a bag of silver. On information they sent to Mr. Gardiner, of Gardiner's Island, in Long Island Sound, and obtained gold, silver and jewels worth £4,500, and six bales of goods, one valued at £2,000. The total capture was thought to be worth £14,000. Kidd afterward told Lord Bellomont that if he was allowed to go to the place where he left his ship, and to St. Thomas and Curacoa he would recover £50,000 to £60,000 hid by himself, which no one else could recover. Referring to the treasure taken with Kidd, Judge Sewall notes in his diary, under date of February 28: "We ship off the Iron Chest of Gold, Pearls, etc., forty Bails of East India Goods, thirteen hogsheads, chests, and case, one Negro Man, and Venturo Resail, an East Indian, born at Ceilon. Wether was doubtful in the morning, which made us irresolute; but at last we set about it and accomplished it very happily. I look upon it as a great mercy of God that the Storehouse has not been broken up, and no fire has happened."

An Officer's Situation.

When the Michigan Cavalry Brigade was sent West to wallop the Indians after the close of the war, one of the companies in the Sixth was commanded by a lieutenant who was hated by every man in his command. He realized this fact, and lost no opportunity to make it warm for the boys. One evening when the Regiment went into camp on the banks of the Platte, far beyond Omaha, the lieutenant rigged up a fish line and slipped off down the stream to try his luck. Rattlesnakes were plenty out there then, and it was well known that the officer had a horror of them. He was fishing away, getting a nibble now and then, when one of the boys stole forward to within ten feet of him, and hoarsely whispered:

"For Heaven's sake, Lieutenant, don't move hand or foot. There's a big rattler in the grass behind you!"

The officer was a man of nerve, and though he heard every word, he did not move. He realized the situation, and after a moment replied:

"Can't you kill it?"

"No—he's too near you! I'll go to camp for a gun and come up on the flank."

The officer heard the man crawl away, and he sat like a statue. The fish began to bite, but he dared not move his arms. He saw the sun go down, and the darkness found him as rigid as a post. When he had been in that situation for 40 minutes, he could stand it no longer. Gathering his breath and muscle, he made a leap into the water, and, after swimming and wading for 30 rods, he climbed out and struck for camp, as wet as a rat and loaded down with mud. The story had gone around the camp, and at least 400 men were out to greet his return and question him regarding the length of the reptile. The officer took a solemn vow to make somebody sweat for that trick, but he fell before an Indian's bullet before he had secured his revenge.—M. QUAD.

POISON.—Prof. Ponfick of Breslau has been clearing up some of the popular doubts concerning mushrooms. He says that all the common ones are poisonous, but that cooking deprives them of much of their poison, though the water in which they are boiled should be carefully thrown away, and the esculent washed in two or three waters. Dried mushrooms are only safe after four months' keeping.

WIT AND WISDOM.

KEEP cool, and you command everybody.

CONCEIT may puff a man up, but never prop him up.

TO PITY distress is but human; to relieve it is godlike.

THE smooth speeches of the wicked are full of treachery.

DO YOU ever look at yourself when you abuse another person?

WHAT makes old age so sad is, not that our joys but that our hopes cease.

THE average life of a locomotive is only thirty years, but the average life of a locomotive engineer is sixty. The engineer can jump.

MRS. HOWE says women do not fall in love any more. Place a woman in front of a milliner's window and see if she doesn't.—*Boston Transcript.*

POWER and liberty are like heat and moisture, where they are well mixed, everything prospers; where they are single, they are destructive.—Saville.

RUN not into debt, either for wares sold or money borrowed; be content to want things that are not of absolute necessity, rather than to run up the score.—Sir M. Hale.

THE Ohio widow who had an editor puff her because she had made one broom last her for seven long years, went back after a week and wanted him to lie and say it was a flat-iron instead of a broom.—M. QUAD.

THE Texas Rangers, according to the *Siftings*, wear no uniform; each man dresses as his taste or the condition of his finances may dictate. They are uniformed, however, in some things; they all wear broad-brimmed sombreros, and swear.

IN A recent lecture Henry Ward Beecher said: "In this country smart men have always a chance." That is true enough; but after they have had it hundreds of them shake their country and go to Canada and stay until the directors fix up the affair with the stockholders.

THE title of the lesson was, The Rich Young Man, and the golden text was "One thing thou lackest." A teacher in the primary class asked a little tot to repeat the two, and looking earnestly into the young lady's face the child said, "One thing thou lackest—a rich young man."—*Congregationalist.*

"I SEE," said old Mrs. Anchovy, "that they are making car wheels out of paper. What do you suppose that's for, Mrs. Birdseye?" "That, oh, I've no doubt they are getting scared about so many people being run over and cut in two endwise and are trying to get some kind of stuff that ain't so dangerous."

"I WANT a heavy garden hoe," said a farmer, entering a Little Rock hardware store. "Want one of these broad ones." After looking at several he remarked that none of them were heavy enough. "I should think this would be heavy enough for a man of your size?" "Man of my size! Don't think I'm going to handle it, do you? No, sir; it's for my wife."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

ROUGH on Sandy—Arabi Bey was visiting his picket-lines one evening, when he espied through a field glass a party of Highlanders deploying in the distance. "Allah-ma-goozle!" he exclaimed, "What's that?" A French officer, acting as his aid informed him that they were a detachment of the enemy's troops. "Thanks be to the prophet, we shall succeed," cried the Egyptian leader. "England is too poor to furnish breeches for the soldiers."

HAWKEYE DOTS.

YOUNG man, no matter how fertile your mind is, you can't strengthen it by letting it lie fallow.

THE peach crop is so large in Delaware this year that peaches will soon be as cheap as members of the Legislature.

WHILE boring an artesian well in Boston, recently, the workmen struck a baked bean six hundred feet under the ground. It is supposed to have been placed there before the flood.

TWENTY-FIVE thousand pairs of blue spectacles—thus making fifty thousand spectacles—have been sent to the British army in Egypt, so that a skirmish line of the Household cavalry now looks to the astonished enemy like a Harvard college scientific excursion on horseback.

A QUEBEC farmer, while returning from his mowing lot, with his scythe over his shoulder, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. This shows what little use the universe has for a man who mows with a scythe in 1882.

A CORRESPONDENT wants to know "how we can lessen intemperance?" Well, its none of his business, but if he must know, we don't drink so much as we used to. That will lessen it about as much as we know. Has he ever tried that plan?

MY BOY, when a man, any man, tells you he wouldn't have your horse or your gun, or your dog as a gift, don't offer to give it to him. That kind of a man always takes everything he can get for nothing, and never pays a cent for anything.

GERMANY.—The suffering in Germany for lack of employment is great, and the natural gain in population is about 500,000 a year. Under such circumstances, several German statesmen are convinced that emigration is inevitable, but they have begun to argue that the great stream of people pouring out might better be utilized for the benefit of Germany than in enriching America, England and many other countries all over the world. But colonization has not yet been favorably looked upon by the German Government, whose aim is the concentration of its powers within its own compact domain.

Parker's Hair Balsam

[illegible] Never Fails to Restore Grey or Faded Hair to the youthful color. [illegible]

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia and many of the best medicines known are here combined [illegible]

Best Health and Strength Restorer Ever Used.

[illegible]

PERUVIAN AN IRON TONIC SYRUP

Cures Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, General Debility, Fever and Ague, Paralysis, Chronic Diarrhœa, Boils, Dropsy, Humors, Female Complaints, Liver Complaint, Remittent Fever, and all diseases originating in a bad State of the Blood, or accompanied by Debility or a low State of the System.

A Larger Stock
—AND—
Greater Variety
—OF—
Useful & Ornamental Articles
Than ever Before at
99 CENT STORE,
Concord, - - N. H.

JOHN ERNEST
Manufacturer and Jobber of
FURNITURE
OF ALL KINDS.
Custm-made Clothing
CARPETINGS,

Walnut and Gilt Picture-Frames, Mouldings, Brackets, Looking-glass Plates, Mirrors, Mats, Glass, Chromos, Picture-Knobs, Mattresses, Spring Beds and Lounges, etc., etc. Also Agent for RUSSELL'S PATENT

Wringer and Folding Wash-Bench.
Main St., Ashland, N. H. ma26a

NOTICE.—All persons owing Hodgdon & Pollard, can find their notes and accounts with me, and as I am going west in a very short time, one and all are invited to call and settle.
HIRAM HODGDON.

ELISHA HODGE
Manufacturer of
BOOTS & SHOES.
All kinds of Repairing done promptly and in a workmanlike manner. ma26a

Hughes & Huckins,
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Flour, Meal, Hair, Lime, Cement, Paints, Oils, Agricultural Implements, etc. Also, dealers in Bowker's, Stockbridge's Standard, and Coe's Phosphates.
Ashland, N. H. ma26a

WANTED all the watches in Ashland and vicinity to be brought to
L. B. HULL'S, ASHLAND, N. H.
THE NEW WATCH MAKER.
Ten years Experience in the Waltham Manufactory. All work warranted. aug16tf

Squam Lake House,
J. M. COTTON, PROPRIETOR.
Good Livery connected with the House. Free Carriages to and from every train.
ASHLAND, N. H. ma26a

DR. A. R. GAREY,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.
☞ Residence opposite Geo. Hoyt's.
ma26a ASHLAND, N. H.

WILLARD E. MORSE,
JEWELER.
Watch and Clock Cleaning a Specialty.
Dealer in Gold and Silver Watches, Plated Ware, Etc. Watches Cleaned for from 75 cts. to $1. Clocks from 50 to 75 cents.
All Work Warranted.
At Pease & Batchelder's Store, Main Street.
aug16tf ASHLAND, N. H.

POLLARD, HARDY & SMYTHE,
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Carpets,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Ready-made Clothing, Groceries of Every Description, Crockery, Glass and Hard Ware, Paper Hangings of all kinds, Farming Implements, Furniture, Hair, Lime and Cement, Super Phosphate, &c., &c.
ASHLAND, N. H. ma26a

Mrs. N. E. K. ROWE,
FASHIONABLE
DRESS MAKER,
Woodman's Block, Main St.,
ASHLAND, - N. H.

CUT THIS OUT!
AGENTS MAKE **$15 TO $40** PER WEEK.
We have stores in 15 leading Cities, from which our agents obtain their supplies quickly. Our Factories and Principal Offices are at Erie, Pa. Send for our New Catalogue and terms to agents. Address
M. N. LOVELL 41 E. Merrimack St. LOWELL, MASS.

M. M. ROBINSON,
DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,
Silver and Plated Ware, Spectacles and Fancy Goods. Repairing a Specialty.
LAKE VILLAGE, N. H. e

The Grafton County Agricultural Association will give a GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION in connection with their Annual Fair on Thursday, Sept. 28th, at 3:30 p. m., under the immediate supervision of the celebrated aeronaut, Prof. James Allen. Mr. Allen is the senior partner of the well known and successful aeronautical firm of James Allen & Son, of Providence, R. I., and has seen much service. When a mere lad his favorite toy was a miniature balloon or parachute, and as he grew up to manhood he determined upon embarking in the profession of an aeronaut. He subsequently procured a balloon and his first ascent was from his native city, Providence, R. I., in 1854, and he exhibited such adaptation to the art that he had no difficulty in obtaining all the engagements he could attend to. At the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861, he promptly volunteered his services to our Government to take observations from his balloon and thus ascertain the strength and position of the opposing forces, and the knowledge and information thus obtained was of great value to our armies, the leading generals bearing testimony to his skill and ability as an accomplished aeronaut. So successful was he that in 1867 the Brazilian Empire being at war with the Republic of Paraguay, the Emperor, Dom Pedro, sent to the United States for an aeronaut, and Mr. Allen was the successful competitor for the position, and in the capacity of Aeronaut in Chief for Brazil, he won additional honors and distinction, the Brazilian engineers complimenting him highly and the Emperor, Dom Pedro, rewarding him handsomely. Mr. Allen twice had the honor of being before the Emperor on official business. He has made over 300 detached balloon ascensions in civil life and thousands of captive or rope ascensions in the two armies. We doubt if any man in the world can produce as clean a record, never meeting with any serious mishap. The Messrs. Allen construct their own balloons and all the paraphernalia required in their peculiar vocation; they have the name of being careful, systematic, and what is more, strictly temperate, and a brief interview with them inspires one with entire confidence and we feel sure that we shall have a good ascension at the time named. In 1881 and '82, the Allens were selected out of a large number of competitors to do the Boston Ballooning and all were loud in praise of the promptness and intrepidity of these accomplished aeronauts. They are appropriately styled "the family of balloonists."

Ayer's Ague Cure not only affords immediate relief, but it eradicates the malarial poison which produces the disease, without leaving any injurious effect, as is the case with quinine and many of the ague medicines advertised. It is the only medicine in existence which may be considered an absolute antidote for fever and ague, and kindred diseases. june 11

J. U. FARNHAM,
MABLE WORKER
And Dealer in
MONUMENTS, GRAVESTONES, MANTLES MARBLE SHELVES, &c.
OPP. TOWN HALL, - PLYMOUTH, N. H.

F. P. STEWART,
(Late J. S. Howe.)
Livery Stable,
Cor. Water and Pleasant Street,
LACONIA, N. H. e

J. F. DURHAM,
Auction & Commission Merchant.
Second-hand Furniture a specialty, for which I pay cash, or take in exchange for goods or work. The Celebrated
Harwood Chair Seating. e
LACONIA, N. H.

Special Bargains
—IN—
STOVES, RANGES,
FURNACES,
Tin, Glass, Britannia, Wooden and Hollow Wares, Table Cutlery,
And
Kitchen Furnishing Goods
OF ALL KINDS.
Tin Roofing and Jobbing a Specialty.
Sole Agents for the Celebrated
"NEW HUB"
Stoves and Ranges,
The best in the World.
J. A. MITCHELL,
111 Main St.
etf LACONIA, N. H.

REBECCA DEANE'S
WEEKLY PRICE LIST.

1.	Granulated sugar,	11
2.	Brown sugar,	9
3.	Butter,	30
4.	Cheese,	16
5.	Eggs,	24
6.	Meal,	1 75
7.	Shorts, per 100 lbs.,	1 40
8.	Flour, best St. Louis,	7 25
9.	Beans, bush.,	2 25
10.	Cod fish, per lb.,	7
11.	Potatoes, bush.,	75
12.	Dried apple, per lb.,	05
13.	Lard,	15
14.	Pork,	14
15.	Maple sugar,	10
16.	Vinegar,	18
17.	Tea,	45 to 65
18.	Coffee, best Java,	30
19.	Soda,	08
20.	St. Johnsbury crackers	12
21.	Kerosene oil, gal.,	15
22.	Chicken, per lb.,	20
23.	Turkey,	12
24.	Old hen,	12 1-2
25.	Honey,	25

THORNTON.

Died in Thornton, Sept 13, Eliza M., oldest daughter of John and Mary A. Bagley, aged 22 years. The family feel greatly afflicted and they have the heartfelt sympathy of their neighbors and friends to whom she had endeared herself. Mr. and Mrs. Bagley wish to thank their neighbors and friends who so kindly aided them in their great bereavement.

For thirty years Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator has been before the public as a cure for Heart Disease. It is no new, untried remedy; neither does it cure every disease known, but is a remedy for sleeplessness, nervousness and Heart disease. Pamphlet free of F. E. Ingalls, Concord, N. H. Price 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. For sale by Druggists. jeselm aug26

Mr. Newton Fox is teaching the school in district No. 6.

"An Odd Street Scene."

He was seen in front of the office rubbing himself against the telegraph post like a flea-bitten dog. "What's wrong?" we ventured to ask. "Got'em, gents," he said laconically; "have 'em every Spring, small lumps about the rectum, sore to the touch; they itch like blazes; a telegraph pole's like an oasis in the desert to me." Here then, was poor humanity suffering from a complaint which a few applications of Swayne's Ointment for Itching Piles, would have thoroughly eradicated. jeselm aug26

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry cure coughs, colds, bronchitis, whooping cough, croup, influenza, consumptions and all diseases of the throat, lungs and chest. 50c and $1 a bottle. je-ly-mar1

Miss Nellie Sanborn has lately returned from Nebraska. She will receive a warm welcome from her numerous friends.

A Big Success.

"My wife was in bed two years with a complication of disorders her physician could not cure, when I was led to try Parker's Ginger Tonic. It was a big success. Three bottles cured her, at a cost of one dollar and fifty cents, and she is now as strong as any woman."—R. D., Buffalo. 1mjs aug26

Mr. Abram Hill died at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. J. C. Barnard, on Saturday, Sept. 7th. Brief services were held at the house on Sunday afternoon by Rev. J. P. Topping. The remains were carried to Gilford on Monday where the funeral will be conducted and the body interred.

E. H. Keniston. Auctioneer. P. O. Address, West Campton, N. H. Terms Reasonable. june10-jeem-30t*

Why Should They.

No man or woman can do satisfactory work when the brain is dull, the nerves unsteady, the system relaxed, and they feel generally wretched. Why should anybody drag through their work in this condition when a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic will, at a moderate cost, give them the strength and will to perform their duties satisfactorily.—ED. 1mjs aug26

The Ladies Benevolent Society held at Mr. J. Johnson's. Aug. 24th, and at Mr. Huntoon's, Sept. 6th, were each very enjoyable affairs. At the former place the company numbered 44, at the latter 39. The next meeting will be with Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Connor, Oct. 5th.

Sept. 13. R.

Perhaps no medicine is so universally required as a good cathartic. Swayne's Pills are prepared expressly to meet this necessity being composed of purely vegetable ingredients of which podophyllin or mandrake, sarsaparilla, yellow dock and other concentrated juices enter largely into their composition; the whole strength of which is extracted on an entirely new principle. They are mild in their operation and are truly a valuable aperient and anti-bilious medicine. They stimulate the liver to healthy action, cleanse the stomach and bowels of all impurities. Curing sick and nervous headache, dyspepsia or indigestion, biliousness, fevers, drowsiness, colds, aching pains, aches, slight chills, with flashes of heat and female irregularities. For a bilious and costive habit, no medicine is so prompt and effectual. Mailed on receipt of price (in postage stamps) 25 cents, or five boxes for $1. Address Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia, Pa. Ask your druggist for them. jsm ly jan25

MEREDITH.

One of our young men getting drunk, slept in the Laconia lobby Wednesday night.

Lawyers and others have recently been at work on the land case of Mr. Worrall and Mrs. Libbey at Laconia.

Collector Peavey has recovered.

Mrs. D. A. Ambrose's late house has been repaired.

The Wadleigh Plow company are making good progress and hope to keep pace with the demand for their Granger plow.

Henry Swain's child, aged about 7 months, lately died, having been ill since birth.

Mrs. Cato, having recovered, has visited Thomas Kimball.

William Rand's new barn is progressing well.

Miss Nora Sanborn has been visiting Dr. Mason's.

C. W. Maloon's family have returned from Massachusetts.

Mrs. Ford's premises have been repaired.

Moody recently caught a very large hen hawk.

Wiggin's block has been painted.

Daniel Chase will run the *News* office this winter while Mr. Sanborn is in New York city, attending to his medical studies.

Frank Canney is going to improve his buildings.

Rev. J. B. Davis' horse ran away the other day but did little damage.

The rear chimney of Mrs. Thurston's house was lately badly injured by lightning.

A. J. Watson's new house is well advanced.

Benjamin Leavitt, of Moultonboro', will soon build a new house on the road to Centre Harbor.

Some of our citizens have patronized the cheap excursion to Boston via the lake and Boston & Maine railroad.

We were well represented at the county fair.

Miss Lizzie E. Lang is attending school at Plymouth.

G. S. Bartlett is taking a western trip.

Miss Marion E. Gilman is going to school in Massachusetts.

James Bartlett has repaired his building.

Nathaniel Clark has opened a wheelright shop at his house.

Rev. Mr. Runnells, of Sanbornton, preached at the North church last Sunday.

T. S. Moses' sidewalk is being carried out to the bridge.

Fred Marsh with his threshing machine, in a little over four hours, one day recently, threshed out for Mr. W. M. Clark, of Belmont, 105 bushels of oats. Later in the day, he threshed 18 bushels of wheat for Mr. Brock Dearborn, the yield being from one of seed.

ASHLAND.

W. W. Crook has been in town this week.

Rebecca Deane is putting in a cellar for a house on her land near Albert Willoughby's.

Adelle Dearborn is keeping school in Bridgewater.

The Earnest Workers met at Miss Lizzie Deane's Wednesday evening.

J. M. Cotton had a wagon smashed up by a runaway horse Wednesday evening.

A portion of J. F. Draper & Co.'s tannery has been shut down for a short time.

Get your job printing done at this office.

Porter, the druggist, is having a stone wall put in under his drug store.

There was a free fight at the depot Monday night. Next time, beware; as the names will be given to the public.

Martha Mitchell is having her barn painted by George C. Rowe, the painter.

Ed Gordon is having a new house built.

Pease & Batchelder are offering great bargains in groceries.

Mrs. S. J. Brown has been very sick.

The Ashland leather board mill has been stopped a portion of this week.

Charles Dow has been plastering a portion of the inside of his house this week.

H. C. Dearborn has put running water into his house.

Gray squirrels are plenty this year and so are the gunners.

Mrs. Will Chase and son are visiting her father at Campton Village.

Quite a number attended the Belknap county fair this week.

Highway surveyor Keyes has been repairing roads that were badly washed by the recent rains.

Dr. A. R. Garey can be found at the Hotel as he has an office there now.

No policeman in town this year. "Do as you please" is the motto of some of the pugilists.

C. A. Huckins and wife returned from Maine Monday.

The funeral of David H. G. Fogg took place Monday at his late residence. Rev. Mr. Shinn officiated. The remains were interred at Green Grove cemetery.

Died in Ashland, Sept. 1st, Mrs. Alice A. Morrison, wife of Dr. A. R. Garey, of Ashland, aged 27 years.

That "Death loves a shining mark" is fully verified in this dispensation. During her short residence among us, she won all hearts by her sweetness and amiability. Living an unblemished life herself, she ever sought to palliate the faults of others. Modest, unassuming, and well adapted to adorn society, she found her highest enjoyment at home which she made attractive by her delicate tastes, her birds and flowers. An earnest Christian, she sought to exemplify Christ by her life and acts rather than by words though ever ready when with her friends to express her faith, and strong was that faith: so perfect that when called to bid adieu to the world she thought so beautiful, to the friends she loved so well, she submitted without a murmur. Her last hours were spent in striving to comfort and reconcile her stricken husband by the assurance that God's love made it all for the best that she should leave him, and seeking for a promise from her dear ones that they would meet her in Heaven. We all feel her loss but on husband and daughter the blow fell with crushing weight. They mourn but she rejoices with the assurance to her friends, "It is well with my soul," with a smile of love on her lips that changed to joy and triumph when she closed her eyes on the scenes of this life to open them in the beautiful land.

Mr. C. F. Bracy, the famous harpist and musician, has connected himself with Hull's orchestra for the second season. Mr. Bracy's ability as a harpist and musician is unquestioned and we are glad to know that Mr. Hull has been able to secure his services for another season. Mr. Bracy is well known around here and elsewhere and wherever he goes he gathers fresh laurels.

The G. A. R. boys are solving some knotty points of Parliamentary Law. All members should be present.

Mr. L. B. Hull, the able and efficient leader and prompter of Hull's orchestra, is perfecting his arrangements to meet the coming winter business in the musical line. This is the second season since Mr. Hull's coming among us, and judging by the past and the reputation he has gained, his efforts will be crowned with complete success. We are glad to be able to say that Mr. Hull is a violinist and prompter of the first order as many can testify to that have heard him and we predict a very successful season for him. Mr. Hull for many years was a member of the Navy Yard Band, of Charlestown, the 9th Regiment Band, of Boston, the Chelsea Band of Chelsea, Mass., and was also principal musician of the 1st Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry during the Rebellion, serving three years, where his reputation for service and ability was second to none. We learn that it is his intention to commence a series of balls, concerts, dancing schools and assemblies in the various towns along the B., C. & M. railroad between Meredith and Woodsville, some of which are already arranged for, to commence about the first of October. We are glad to be able to notice the above and can fully endorse and recommend Hull's orchestra to all the musical and dancing fraternity and the public generally.

DIED.

On Mad River street, Thornton, Sept. 13, of gastro enteritis, Miss Eliza M. Bagley, aged 22 years, 5 months.

In Campton Village, Sept. 14, Mrs. A B. Fisher.

"We shall meet and we shall miss her,
There will be a vacant chair.
But 'tis God that hath bereft us,
He will all our sorrows share."

Grand Opening Saturday, September 16th, 1882, by Smith, Lougee &Co.

The largest Line of Fall Goods Ever Opened in our Store.

Very large line of All Wool Dress Goods, in the most Desirable shades of Bronze, Olives, Terra Cotte, Browns, Cadet Blue, Wine, etc., etc.

Great Variety of Shades and Mixtures in All Wool Dress Flannels! at 25, 50, 62 cts., $1.00 and $1.15 per yard, representing the the Largest Line ever opened in Laconia.

Great Line of Shades in Silk Velvets. Housekeeping Goods. New Towels, New Bed-Spreads, New Table Linens, New Napkins, &c.

Just Opened. Carpets, in new styles. Richest line of Tapestry and All-Wool Carpets ever placed in our store. Our prices can't fail to interest any one.

People Visiting Laconia will find in our store the best Line of Dry Goods, Clothing, Carpets, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps ever shown by any Store in the State, and our prices give satisfaction.

We have just placed in stock the largest line of New Designs in Fall and Winter Clothing ever seen in this Section of the Country. Suits and Overcoats for Men, Youths and Boys in the very best Styles.

SMITH, LOUGEE & CO.

HOLDERNESS.

F. G. Nesbit, of the law firm of Farnsworth & Conant, Boston, is stopping with his wife at H. H. Piper's and will probably visit the mountains before returning home.

Wm. B. French, Esq., Mrs. Snow and Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Nichols, of Boston, have been stopping at H. H. Piper's.

Mrs. Josie A. Cox and son will return to Washington shortly; also Mrs. M. Annie Mabie will soon return to her home in Somerville.

John W. Brown died very suddenly the 12th inst., of cholera morbus and was buried the 13th. Funeral at the Town House at 10 a. m.

E. B. Balch has closed his camp for the season and returned to New York.

Sept. 15. N.

WANTED—a girl to do general housework. Must be a good plain cook and laundress. The highest wages paid. H. P. WARREN.
jem tf

For Sale.—Two of the best stage lines in New Hampshire, with mails and stock to run them. Apply to W. R Clough. Eagle Hotel, Keene, N. H.
jesa1m

L. Lum Smith, publisher of Oriental Casket, and an extensive manufacturer of a patented substitute for Stained Glass was arraigned in Philadelphia on the 11th inst, charged with exposing in his Agents' Herald, Lewis A. Kendall and William Haynes, as frauds.

Defendant state that Oct. 18 '79, P. O. Dept. stopped Kendall's mail and placed his fifteen aliases, viz: L. A. Ashman, Bay State Organ Co., Eastern Gun Works, Enterprise Pub. Co., Home Delight Co., Hub Mf'g Co., Hub Watch Co., Inventors and Mf'rs Ass'n., Japanese Curiosity Co., New England Scientific Works. N. E Mf'g Co., Paris Art Co., Parisian Photograph Co., People's Paper Pub. Co., and Welcome Guest.

Defendant asks, in the interests of justice, that all newspapers, and readers and their friends, throughout the country who any time may have received advertisements, propositions, circulars, papers, correspondence or goods not as represented, from either of the above persons or aliases, they would kindly foward with a brief statement of facts.

L. LUM SMITH.
912 Arch Street.

SWAYNES OINTMENT
SWAYNES OINTMENT.
AN UNFAILING REMEDY SUCH AS FOR ALL SKIN DISEASES TETTER. ITCH. SORES. PIMPLES. ERYSIPELAS. BLOTCHES. RING WORM. &c.
THE GREAT CURE FOR
ITCHING PILES
Symptoms are moisture, stinging, itching, worse at night; seems as if pin-worms were crawling about the rectum; the private parts are often affected. As a pleasant, economical and positive cure, SWAYNE'S OINTMENT is superior to any article in the market. Sold by druggists, or send 50 cts. in 3-ct. Stamps. 3 Boxes, $1.25. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Phila., Pa.

GO TO
WADLEIGH'S
—FOR—
HUMAN HAIR GOODS.
Largest stock in the State.
Best Goods and Lowest Prices.
Switches of every shade from plain white to jet black, Wigs, Old Ladies Bandeau, Saratoga Waves, Invisible Waves, Phenix Waves, Water Waves, Paris Flirts, Newports, Coquettes, Perfections, Sarah Bernhardts, Butterflies, LaMascotte Scallops, Rats, Puffs, Curls, &c.
Also, hair dressing materials of every description at popular prices.
☞ Prompt and personal attention paid to orders through the mail and otherwise.
G. W. WADLEIGH,
410 North Main St., opp. Post Office. Concord, N. H.
e 3m may1

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
WILL CERTAINLY CURE
Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, and every Affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, including Consumption. Sold by all Druggists.

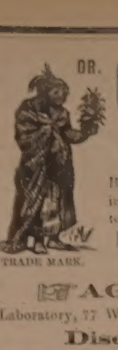
Ladies, Save Your Hair Combings.
It will pay you. How? Send to the subscriber and have them made into a
NICE SWITCH.
Combings as prepared by us by a New Patent Process and made up with roots all one way, are fully equal to the best cut hair.
Price for preparing and making up 50 cts. per ounce.
All kinds of Hairwork made to order on short notice and guaranteed to match a sample of hair sent us, every time, as we give our personal attention to this department of our business.
C. W. WADLEIGH,
140 North Main St., opp. Post Office. **COCORD, N. H.**
je may13m

BEST business before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not needed. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time only or give your whole time to the business. You can live at home and do the work. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast easily and honorably. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. elsa oct27ly

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. Parties wishing the prescription, will please address, Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y. 1-25jesaly

GOLD Great chance to make money. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me. elsa oct27 ly.

For Sale. In West Campton, 1 set Burr Stones, Shafting and Pulleys, Belts, Hangers, etc., used in a Grist Mill. Will be sold reasonably. Also a wooden building containing same, 22x 25 feet, 1 1-2 stories high. Apply to
G. W. HOMMANS,
PLYMOUTH, N. H.



DR. **CLARK JOHNSON'S**
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP
Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys Bowels, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases, and pronounce it to be the
Best Remedy Known To Man.
GUARANTEED TO CURE DYSPEPSIA.
☞ AGENTS WANTED. ☜
TRADE MARK.
Laboratory, 77 West 3rd st., New York City. Druggists sell it.
Diseases of the Stomach.
PORTSMOUTH, Rockingham County, N. H.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON:—I had a Weak Stomach and was unable to attend to my work, as I could not eat to keep up my strength. I purchased some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and was greatly benefited by its use. JOSEPH WAINE.
Jaug16 ly

NOW IS YOUR TIME.
CLOSING OUT SALE.
For The Next 10 Days
Will be offered for sale at
Levi Clough's

Old Stand A Large Lot of Very Desirable Dress Goods, Foulards, Cambrics, Prints, Flannels, Suitings, Gloves, Hoisery, Buttons, Thread, Silk, Boots, Shoes and Rubbers of all kinds, Groceries, Hardware and various other articles too numerous to mention. The above goods are in good condition and will be Sold for Cash at less than the wholesale price. Please give us a Call and Look Them Over if you do not buy. PLUMMER FOX.
Plymouth, N. H., Sept. 15, 1882.

GRAND
MARK DOWN
SALE
—OF—
Gents' Fine Ready-Made Clothing
—AT—
A. B. SANBORNS,
36 MAIN ST., Opposite Warren St., **CONCORD.**

Desirous of reducing our stock, we shall offer our customers, on **Monday, June 19, 1882:**

A Full Line of Gents' All-Wool Suits at $8.00. former price, $11.00

A Full Line of All-Wool Suits at $10.00. former price, $12.50.

A Full Line of All-Wool Suits at $12.50, former price, $15.00.

☞ A few more of those All-Wool Indigo Blue Suits left, $8.00.

☞ A full line of **Boys' Suits,** at $1.00, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50; former prices from $5.00 to 7.00.

The largest stock of Gents' and Youths' **Fine Fur, Straw and Manilla Hats** to be found in the State, at reduced prices.

Gentlemen's Fine Furnishings of every description at reduced prices.

Mexican Hammocks, the best known in the world, white or colored, full size and full weight, at $1 50.

Many other goods, which we have no space to mention, at equally low prices. Do not fail to examine this stock before making your selections.

A. B. SANBORN,
39 MAIN STREET, (jenov1-y) CONCORD, N. H.

T. W. & J. H. STEWART,
Merchant Tailors.
—A Splendid Assortment of New Goods for—
SPRING AND SUMMER.
Don't fail to visit us and see what we can do both with Quality, Style and Prices.
☞ Samples sent on application.
Ramford Block, Opposite City Clock. [jecy12t1] CONCORD, N. H.

STOVES AAD RANGES.
"MAGEE STANDARD" RANGES.
WESTMINSTER PARLOR,
Nickle plated, base burner and oven attached.
THE LARGEST STOCK OF LAMPS AND KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS in New Hampshire.
R. C. DANFORTH & CO.,
21 North Main Street, CONCORD, N. H. enov113tf

☞If you are willing to pay a fair price for your CLOTHING, and want to be sure of getting all you pay for, call on

SLEEPER & HOOD,

And select Your Garments from one of the

LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCKS OF CLOTHS

To be found in the City.

Remember We Warrant Every Garment to Fit.
☞SPECIAL PRICES FOR TRADE OUT OF THE CITY.

SLEEPER & HOOD, North Main St. **Concord, N. H.**
sept12 1y

DAMAGED FURNITURE.

The Falling of the large tent at the State Fair completely destroyed the splendid exhibition of Furniture and Drapery, made by Higgins & Patten, but all who missed seeing it, can see the largest and best assortment of Furniture, Drapery, and Upholstered Work in the State, by calling at No. 122 North Main street, opposite State House, Concord, N. H. HIGGINS & PATTEN.

"NEW IMPERIAL!"

HEIGHT 78 INCHES.
STYLE NO. 43.
13 STOPS.
ELEGANT CASES.

ONLY $87.50!

—REMEMBER—

This is no humbug Organ, filled with worthless so-called solo stops, containing only an octave of reeds, and called "sets" to deceive customers.

The "New Imperial" is Warranted to Contain 14 Octaves of Reeds.

5 OCTAVE SETS OF REEDS.

ONE 3 OCTAVE SET OF REEDS.

Sub Bass and Coupler.

This is One of the Best Organs Made for the Price.

You are not asked to pay nor deposit your money until you receive the Organ.

Send your orders at once to

Eben Hoyt, Laconia, N. H.

FOR BARGAINS IN

DRY GOODS

—VISIT—

C. M. Boynton's,

CONCORD, N. H.

NEW FALL GOODS

RECEIVED DAILY.

"Sample and Goods sent by mail. We have everything just the same as if we asked you to read long advertisements; and prices always the lowest."

IMPORTANT

—TO THE—

READERS

Of This Paper!

REMARKABLE

BARGAINS

—AND—

LOW PRICES

—AT THE—

Old Reliable One Price Dry Goods House

—OF—

Sterns, Wimpfheimer & Co.

—OF—

Concord, N. H.

It is our custom at this season of the year to make a clearing out sale in order to make room for our Fall and Winter Importations. To enable us to do this, we have made a great reduction of prices throughout our entire stock which now contains many special bargains such as we have never before offered.

Our great success and increase of business since we adopted the ONE PRICE System is very gratifying and assures us that the public fully appreciate the Low Prices that always rule at our establishment.

We are determined to sustain the reputation of selling Dry Goods lower than at any other store in the State, and to make our name a household word in every family. We only ask you to examine our large stock and secure some of the many bargains that this sale affords.

Unbleached Cottons for 4 cents per yard; a lot of Best Cocheco Prints for 6 1-4 cents per yard; Dress Goods, 36 inches wide, formerly sold at 37 1-2, now 15 cents.

We have made arrangements to have a good supply of those Bleached Cottons in 2 lb. Bundles that are so very cheap and so much sought after. Only 50 cents for the bundle.

All our Dress Goods at wonderfully Low Prices. Choice Scotch Styles in Ginghams only 10 cents per yard. All Wool Cashmeres only 23 cents per yard.

These are only a few of the many good bargains that we can show you. We shall be glad to wait upon you and assure you that our prices defy competition.

The Old Reliable One Price Dry Goods House, formerly F. B. Underhill & Co., now

STERNS, WIMPTHEIMER & CO.

WHITTEMORE & REED,

Dealers in Staple and Fancy

GROCERIES.

No efforts spared to secure and maintain

The Choicest Stock in the City.

We keep as Fine a Stock of Staple and Fancy Groceries as any house north of Boston.

Hotel Proprietors and Boarding House Keepers will find it worth while to call and see us.

FLOUR AND TEAS A SPECIALTY.

☞All the finest lines of Imported Goods from England and France, including CROSS & BLACKWELL'S well known Delicacies & Staple Goods. Don't send to Boston when you can obtain the same goods from us, at Lower Rates.

38 North Main St., opp. Warren. [mar2 6mjesa] CONCORD, N. H.

GREAT REDUCTION

—ON—

PUBLICATIONS.

MONTHLIES.

	Character.	Reduced Price.	Regular Price.
Peterson's,	*fashion,*	1 50	2 00
Little Ones,	*juvenile,*	1 25	1 50
Art Amateur,	*artistic,*	2 00	4 00
Lippincott's,	*literary,*	2 00	3 00
Harper's Monthly,	"	3 00	4 00
Century,	"	3 00	4 00
Atlantic,	*literary,*	3 00	4 00
Godey's Lady's Book,	*fashion,*	1 50	2 00
Arthur's Home Magazine,	*fashion,*	1 50	2 00
Wide Awake,	*juvenile,*	1 50	2 50
St. Nicholas,	*juvenile,*	2 00	3 00
Score,	*musical,*	75	1 15
Demorest's,	*fashion,*	1 50	2 00
Household,	*domestic,*	1 00	1 10
American Agriculturist,	*agricultural,*	1 00	1 50
Popular Science Monthly,	*scientific,*	4 00	5 00
Oriental Casket,	*literary*	1 00	2 00
WEEKLIES.			
Cultivator,	*agricultural,*	1 50	2 50
Journal of Education,	*educational,*	1 50	3 00
Harper's Bazar,	*fashion,*	3 00	4 00
Toledo Blade,	*republican,*	1 00	2 00
Zion's Herald,	*religious,*	2 00	2 50
Christian Union,	"	2 00	3 00
N. Y. Witness,	"	1 00	1 50
Yankee Blade,	*stories,*	1 00	2 00
Scientific American,	*scientific,*	2 00	3 20
Detroit Free Press,	*democratic,*	1 00	2 00
New York Observer,	*religious,*	1 50	3 15
New York Independent,	*religious,*	1 50	3 00
New York Methodist,	*religious,*	2 00	2 50
Harper's	*artistic,*	3 00	4 00
Police Gazette,	*criminal,*	2 00	4 00
New York Weekly,		2 00	3 00
Saturday Night,		2 00	3 00
Golden Days,		2 00	3 00
Youth's Companion,		1 50	1 75
Harper's Young People,	*stories,*	1 00	1 50
Banner of Light,	*spiritualistic,*	1 50	3 00
DAILIES.			
N. Y. Mail & Express,		2 00	9 00
Boston Star,	*independent,*	1 00	3 00
New York Star,		2 00	6 00
New York World,	*democratic,*	2 00	9 00
Springfield Union,	*republican,*	2 00	6 00

Any weekly papers published in the state for $1.00, an average discount of one-third.

The prices of the above are liable to change or cancellation each week, as but a limited number can be otained at these rates.

Subscriptions can commence at any time and are, unless stated to the contrary, all for one year.

These offers are open to anybody, no matter whether a subscriber to this paper or not.

Specimens of all these, except the magazines, which may be seen at the office, sent free on request by postal.

Address this office, Plymouth, N. H

PREMIUMS FOR PAYING SUBSCRIBERS.

Every subscriber to this paper is entitled to one of the following premiums, for every 25 cents he or she shall pay, whether in *advance* or *arrears.*

No. 1. Holliday Chimes, a handsome book 6x9 inches, printed in blue on tinted paper, containing six Christmas and New Years' poems, illustrated by five handsome engravings of Old Santa Claus, etc., blue border, fancy titles for each page, elegantly illuminated cover.

No. 2. Our Picture Book, 8x12 inches, containing nearly 30 fine pictures, many of them quite large—with over a dozen descriptive articles, all of interest to the children and adults as well. Amber covers, red line border. Printed in large type on heavy plate paper.

No. 3. Picture, The Woodland Gate. Children swinging on an old gate in the forest.

No 4. Picture, Childhood Sports.—14 children playing in a glade, climbing trees near a small stream.

No. 5. Picture, Strolling Players.—A man, woman and child, musicians, asleep in an old English farmer's yard, surrounded by sheep, buildings with thatched roofs, the proprietor and two of his help.

No. 6. Picture, The Last In.—An old country school; 14 children gathered about the master's desk who is opening with prayer, while three frightened laggards are coming in through the half opened door. The costumes are decidedly quaint and amusing.

No. 7. Picture, Il Penseroso, a black robed nun, with ruined church and cloisters in the distance, illustrating Milton's great poem.

No. 8. Picture, A Rest on the Hill, a mother and babe resting by a pair of bars, under some trees, while climbing a steep mountain road.

No. 9. Picture, a detected young English cavalier with a sprig of mistletoe behind him, trying to steal a kiss from one of four beautiful young ladies in an elegantly furnished apartment.

All the above pictures are artistic lithographs, 12 x 18 inches.

No. 10. Campaign badges of Garfield and Arthur, Hancock and English, in the shape of pins, badges, medallions, etc., making one of each.

SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Transient advertisements as follows: Houses Land or other property Wanted, or For Sale or Hire; Help Wanted; Situations Wanted; Property Lost or Found; Board or Rooms Wanted or To Let, will be inserted in this column at the rate of ONE HALF OF ONE CENT PER WORD for each insertion, if paid in advance.

☞Local notices will be published among the reading matter under any town for one cent per word each week. Nothing published for less than 25 cents.

BOARD.—At a moderate figure, may be obtained by addressing X, care of REPUBLICAN STAR, Plymouth. n28tf

LITERARY. Persons of a literary taste furnished with congenial employment at home for spare hours. BOX 249, Plymouth, N. H. jan25jesaf

FOR SALE.—Type Writer, Oil Stoves Pedometer and Sewing Machine, all new, at THIS OFFICE. d24jestf

NEW SEWING MACHINE—Only $15, at this office. jn21

HOUSE LOT—On Langdon street for sale cheap, on easy terms; nearly one fourth acre. At this office. 2aug1

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—May be paid at THIS OFFICE by sawing wood, etc. jan8jestf

JOURNAL, EAGLE and STAR for sale at J. S. Tufts' Drug Store, Plymouth.

FARM AND MILK ROUTE FOR SALE. Situated near an enterprising village of about 2,000 inhabitants in Central New Hampshire. 90 acres, fertile, well watered; pastures and winters horse and five cows; good buildings; excellent school privileges; over 70 milk customers; receipts $500, yearly. Call at this office. 6mjune1.

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.—In every town and city in the State, to solicit subscriptions to this paper. Liberal commission paid and extra inducements offered. Send for full particulars. jan16jestf

PAPER.—Printing paper of various colors size of this publication, for sale at THIS OFFICE for 1 cent per sheet. au22jestf

A Wesson breech loading rifle in good condition, nearly new, cost $22.00, for sale or exchange cheap, at THIS OFFICE. jesa aug18

PUBLICATIONS.—Daily, Weekly, Semi-Weekly, Monthly and Quarterly Publications of all kinds, for 1881, for sale much below regular rates, at THIS OFFICE. d4jestf

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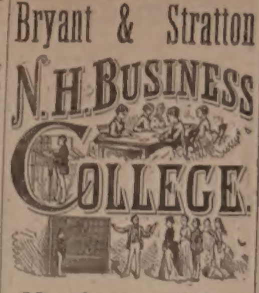
THE



Manchester, N. H.

Pupils from all parts of the State and section. The leading Commercial School of this part of New England offers the very best facilities to both

YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

for securing such a business education as will fit them for desirable employment as clerk, book-keepers, penmen, copyists, &c., &c.

Tuition rates and other expenses are very low. Write for college circulars giving full particulars.

Adress

W. HERON, JR.,
Resident Principal,
Manchester, N. H.

jesa6maug18

New Store.

The Best Goods at the Lowest Prices at

S. BLOOD'S.

SPRING STYLES IN

Carpetings,

Oil Cloths, and Straw Mattings, Paper Hangings, Window Shades and Fixtures, China and Glass Ware, Majolica and Gold Band Sets, Student Lamps and Chandeliers, Table Cutlery and Plated Ware. Picture Frames, Mirrors, Mouldings, Glass, Scroll Saws, Designs, Impression Paper, &c., Fancy Wood. Mottoes and Frames, Perforated and Gilt Paper, Embossed Pictures, Shelf and Tissue Paper, Splints, Dolls, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

☞Thankful to our numerous customers for their very liberal patronage in the past, we hope by strict attention to the interests of our patrons, to receive a continuance of their esteemed favors. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

S. BLOOD, New Opera House Block,
jesa mar15 1y Concord, N. H.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

DR. BRIGHAM begs to call attention to his method of inserting artificial teeth

Without Covering the Roof of the Mouth.

These plates contain no mercurial or other poisons, and do not interfere with either taste or speech.

Prices reduced twenty-five per cent on artificial work.

Special attention paid to filling badly decayed teeth.

D. T. BRIGHAM,
DENTIST,
No. 2 Hamilton Place. BOSTON.
jesa apr6 1y

POTTER & SMALL,

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

Loans on Real Estate effected.

Mortgages negotiated.

Estates managed. Collections made.

Exchanges in all parts of New England.

Farms, $650 to $9,000.

Houses, $1,100 to $20,000.

BRANCH OFFICE,
Smyth's Block, Manchester, N. H.

☞REAL ESTATE GAZETTE FREE.

feb23jesa

THE AMOSKEAG

Mutual Benefit & Charitable Association

WANTS A MAN

Of Good Business Ability to represent it in each town in Grafton and Belknap Counties.

For further particulars address the Secretary,

H. L. ROBINSON
7 HANOVER ST., MANCHESTER, N. H.
jan27 eastf

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the receipt for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove Tan, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or a smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c. stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co. 12 Barclay St. jan25jesaly

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Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York. jan25jesaly

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LET THE EAGLE SCREAM!

Our motto is Large Sales and Small Profits. Shoemakers in want of Sole Leather, French or American Calf Skins, Sheep Skins, Topping Skins, or Shoemakers General Supplies, please call and examine or give us your orders, which will be filled at once. New Gores set in Congress Boots at short notice.

S. F. BLODGETT & SON.
9 Warren Street, Concord, N. H.
jan1ymay4

Rare Coins Wanted.

Five cents to $500.00 premiums paid. 19 page Catalogue of my buying prices, 10 cents. For any paper in mourning for Garfield, I will give 50 Foreign Stamps. I wish to buy large or small collections of Stamps and Coins for Cash. **Farmers, How to Preserve Eggs.** Simple and effective, costs but little; keep your eggs when they bring but 15 cents, and sell when they are 30 or 40 cents. Eggs have been kept two years. Recipe 25c.

JOHN M. HUBBARD,
may24-jesa6m Lake Village, N. H.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit and terms free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co. Portland, Maine. jesa oct27ly

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2 CARD COLLECTORS. BOYS send stamp and receive by next mail a package of Beautiful Fancy Cards, including photograph, picture & chromo cards. Address to SUNSHINE PUB. HOUSE, GENEVA, OHIO.

MUSIC COMPOSERS, Teachers, Amateurs, having Composition ready for publication should send to STANDARD MUSIC PUBLISHING HOUSE, GENEVA, O. Best terms ever given. Chance to get rich. New idea.

RUPTURE CURED

In 30 Days By the use of the EXCELSIOR RUPTURE PLASTER & HEALING COMPOUND. Send for testimonials to F. H. MERRICK, Ogdensburg, Y. N

Cathartic Pills

Combine the choicest cathartic principles in medicine, in proportions accurately adjusted to secure activity, certainty, and uniformity of effect. They are the result of years of careful study and practical experiment, and are the most effectual remedy yet discovered for diseases caused by derangement of the stomach, liver, and bowels, which require prompt and effectual treatment. AYER'S PILLS are specially applicable to this class of diseases. They act directly on the digestive and assimilative processes, and restore regular healthy action. Their extensive use by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, is one of the many proofs of their value as a safe, sure, and perfectly reliable purgative medicine. Being compounded of the concentrated virtues of purely vegetable substances, they are positively free from calomel or any injurious properties, and can be administered to children with perfect safety.

AYER'S PILLS are an effectual cure for **Constipation or Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach and Breath, Dizziness, Headache, Loss of Memory, Numbness, Biliousness, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, Colic, Gripes, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Gout, Piles, Disorders of the Liver,** and all other diseases resulting from a disordered state of the digestive apparatus.

As a Dinner Pill they have no equal.

While gentle in their action, these PILLS are the most thorough and searching cathartic that can be employed, and never give pain unless the bowels are inflamed, and then their influence is healing. They stimulate the appetite and digestive organs; they operate to purify and enrich the blood, and impart renewed health and vigor to the whole system.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

BOSTON GEM

Kerosene Oil Stove.

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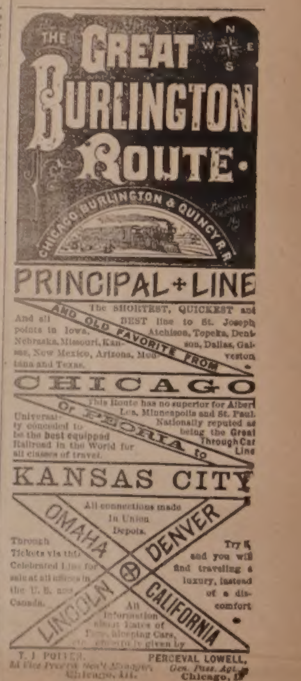

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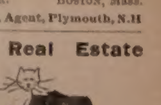

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NEWS OF THE DAY

GENERAL ITEMS.

—Captain H. M. McGregor reached Parry Sound, Ontario, on Sunday by tug from Owen Sound and reported passing the wreckage of a steamer off the Limestone Islands. He picked up and brought with him a trunk, door and pillow slip marked "Steamer Asia." About ten o'clock Sunday morning an Indian boat reached the Sound from Point au Barry, about thirty-five miles distant, bringing Mr. D. A. Tinkle, of Manitowaning, and Miss Christiana Morrison, from near Owen Sound, supposed to be the only survivors of the ill-fated steamer. The steamer ran between Collingwood and French River, and is supposed to have had nearly 100 persons on board.

—The defalcations of the Cashier caused a temporary run on the Manufacturers' National Bank of Troy, N. Y. The directors say that the crisis is passed.

—An infant was suffocated to death by a cat lying on its chest, at Pittsburg, Pa.

—The people in the southern part of Nebraska are much frightened on account of depredating Indians having been reported in that section. Nothing definite, however, seems to be known as to the whereabouts of the hostile band.

—In the Criminal Court at Washington Miner and Rerdell, two of the star route defendants, were awarded a new trial, to commence on the first Monday in December.

—Expert Lewis testified in Newark in the suit against the First National Bank that he has discovered false entries in the books to the amount of $223,000.

—A son of Bishop Wiley, of Ohio, was burned to death by an explosion of oil at Cincinnati.

—The great international rifle contest at Creedmoor resulted in a crushing defeat for the home team, the British easily outshooting their opponents at the long ranges, and winning by 170 points. The British total was 1,975 points, and the American 1,805.

—A tornado swept over Winsted, Conn., destroying thirteen houses and injuring a number of persons.

—Desperadoes took charge of a train en route to Knoxville, Tenn., shot and killed a sheriff and his deputy, released a convicted murderer, and after running the train for a long distance made good their escape.

—It is alleged that Brown, the colored juror in the star route trial, who held out for the acquittal of Brady and Dorsey, received a bribe in a case tried just before the star route case was called.

—A heavy wind and rain storm swept over Mexico, N. Y., injuring several people and damaging the fruits and crops. St. Johnsville, N. Y., was visited by a cyclone which destroyed considerable property.

—An address of welcome from British residents was tendered the Marquis of Lorne at San Francisco.

—A band of Cheyenne Indians is said to be ravaging in Southwest Nebraska, murdering settlers and stealing horses.

—It is thought that the physicians have controlled the yellow fever epidemic at Brownsville, Tex. The disease is still raging at Galveston, Tex., and at Pensacola, Fla.

—The Signal Service at Washington foretold the recent cyclone and sent warnings in time to save maritime property and probably human life.

—Engineer Melville and his Arctic companions, Noros and Ninderman, arrived in New York by the steamer Parthia and were rapturously welcomed by their relatives and friends. Commander Berry, of the burned relief steamer Rodgers, was with them and shared the warmth of their reception.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—The race between the Hillsdales and the Thames Rowing Club crew was won by the latter by four lengths, the Hillsdales having broken a slide after leading for two miles.

—A regular court is to be established at Cairo for the public trial of the captured rebel chiefs.

—The cholera epidemic at Manila continues.

—Sir James Alderson, Physician Extraordinary to Queen Victoria, is dead.

—Cairo has surrendered and the war in Egypt is over.

—A conference will be held in Ireland, under the leadership of Mr. Parnell, to inaugurate a national movement.

—An attempt has been made to murder two farmers in Ireland.

—One of the buttresses of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, fell Thursday, killing four women.

—The Limerick races have been boycotted and owners of horses have received threatening letters.

—The emancipation anniversary was celebrated at Frederick, Md., by colored people of that State, and also of Pennsylvania and Virginia.

—Francis Hynes was hanged at Limerick on Monday for the murder of John Doloughty, a herder.

—In Anna, Ill., September 11, the jury returned a verdict of ninety-nine years in the penitentiary against Samuel Heard, who brutally murdered his five-year-old child.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

What the Different Parties are Doing this Fall.

The New York Anti-Monopoly State Convention made no nominations for State offices. Proposed resolutions complimentary to Gov. Cornell provoked opposition and were declared lost. The platform adopted says:—Existing political parties, subjected to corporation and monopoly control, refuse to correct the great evils now existing. We propose to give them but one more opportunity. We do not desire to assume the labor and responsibility of forming a new party if the progressive reforms which the people demand can be secured within existing organizations. The contract system in our prisons should be abolished and the labor of the convicts be so employed as not to injure the interests of merchants and laboring men. The internal and other systems of revenue should be reformed, and taxes on necessaries should be abolished; the civil service must be divorced from politics and reformed.

The New Hampshire Democratic State Convention nominated Martin V. B. Edgerly for Governor. The platform adopted demands a thorough and radical reform in the State expenditures; second, equal taxation; affirms an unalterable opposition to all monopolies both in the State and nation, and concludes as follows:—We demand complete reform of the civil service. We believe that the present tariff system is unequal and oppressive, and demand its immediate revision. We recognize the growing evil of intemperance, and view with alarm the sale of spirituous liquors in all the cities and larger towns of the State.

We recommend the applying of the surplus revenue of the government to the payment of the public debt instead of squandering it in wasteful extravagant expenditures of such doubtful constitutionality as the River and Harbor bill lately passed over the President's veto.

The Portland *Advertiser's* estimate, with the latest returns from Maine at hand, makes the House of Representatives stand:—Republicans, 102; fusion, 48. Last year it stood:—Republicans, 84; fusion, 67.

Official and estimated returns from Arkansas show the vote for Governor to be—Berry (Democrat), 75,940; Slack (Republican), 39,947; Garland (Greenbacker), 8,271. Berry's majority over Slack, about 35,000; over both, nearly 28,000. The Republicans and Greenbackers have elected one Senator each. The Senate will stand, Democrats 28 out of 30, and the House, Democrats 73 out of 91.

In the Second New Hampshire District the Democrats have nominated Col. Jewett D. Hosseley, for Congress.

The South Carolina Republican State Convention endorsed the administration of President Arthur. The Greenback Labor State Ticket was endorsed.

The New Hampshire National Greenback-Labor party held its State Convention on the 13th. The Committee on Resolutions presented an appropriate set of resolutions, declaring against fusion with either of the present parties, and favoring a general railroad law. The Convention nominated John F. Woodbury, of Manchester, for Governor.

The long fight in Bragg's District in Wisconsin ended by the nomination of D. H. Sumner of Waukesha, on the 1,601st ballot. Deissmer, a Bragg man, cast his own and proxy vote for Sumner and fourteen Delaney men followed, making sixteen votes. Bragg's friends say he will run as an independent.

The Colorado Republican State Convention nominated Ernest L. Campbell for Governor. The resolutions indorse the course of President Arthur and denounce the demonetization of silver.

THE RIFLE MATCH.

THE MATCH BETWEEN THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH TEAM AT CREEDMOOR.

The teams of riflemen representing on the one side the volunteer force of Great Britain and on the other side the National Guard of this country met on Thursday at Creedmoor. The first stage of the long looked-for international match was completed that day, and at its close the British team were 19 points ahead.

The summary of the score made on the first day was as follows:

	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1000 Yards.	Total.
British Team	340	378	344	1,062
American Team	331	369	343	1,043

The highest score made out of a possible 105 were by M'Vittie of the British and Smith of the American Teams being 95 each.

The summary of the score for the second day was as follows:

	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	Total.
British Team	305	[illegible]	297	913
American Team	[illegible]	271	229	762

The score of the British team for the two days was 1,975, and of the American team 1,805, leaving the English team winners by a score of 170.

THE ENGLISH HAY CROP.

Captain Mayne Reid describes the Widespread Ruin Wrought by Protracted Rains—Losses Amounting to Many Millions of Dollars.

In the *Tribune* of July 2, says Captain Mayne Reid in a letter from England, I note a paragraph commencing thus: "The English farmers are threatened with the ruin of the hay crop, owing to cold and rainy weather." I regret to inform you that the threat has been fulfilled, and the ruin has come, almost wholesale and complete. No doubt this intelligence has long since reached you by the forestalling cable; still it may interest your readers to learn the particulars of the calamity—for a calamity it is. In England two kinds of hay are made—one from clover, commonly called "fodder"; the other or hay proper, being the product of field and meadow grass.

In quantity the former is much less than the latter, probably only a fourth or fifth of the whole crop. As the clover is earlier ready for the scythe, nearly all of it was mown by the middle of June, or a little later. But scarce was it down when a spell of rain set in, continuing intermittently for more than a week, so that nothing could be done with it. Luckily there succeeded an interval of fine weather—three or four days of it—when by quick work the fodder was got into the rickyard; too hastily, however, and as a consequence it is ill-conditioned, where not altogether spoiled.

During these dry days the mowers were again active, and down went the meadow grass all over the land; at least three-fourths of it having been cut by the 1st of July. But on the evening of that day the rain commenced, and has been pouring down ever since; of course not continuously, but in showers too closely successive for the curing of hay.

In the moist climate of the British Isles desiccation is slow compared with that of your dry elastic atmosphere; and as for the last three weeks we have had rain every day, with only one exception, I need not say that the cut grass is still upon the ground, rotting and rotted. It is raining while I write (July 20) with no appearance of a dry spell likely to be permanent.

But it matters not much now; for even if fine weather were to come this day or to-morrow, it will come too late. Most of the hay is already gone, not to the rickyard but to ruin, and I hear of large quantities being hauled to the manure heap.

The result cannot fail to be lamentable, for the loss must be great. Indeed, a national loss, though, from what I read in the newspapers, the nation does not appear as yet fully to realize it. Guided by agricultural statistics, in rough estimate I make it out to be not less than £10,000,000, though it may prove nearer £20,000,000. In Great Britain and Ireland there are 10,000,000 acres of grass land and clover.

Taking half of this acreage as pasture, with half kept for hay, and valuing the latter at £5 per acre, we get £50,000,000 worth of it. If, then, a third, or even a fourth of this be lost, as I believe one or other will be—indeed, now is—what a gap it will make in the industrial receipts of the year, and what an emptiness in the pockets of the farmers, to say nothing of how their stock must suffer throughout the winter to come! But half recovered from many blows of adversity lately given them, this new one will send them staggering back, no doubt devoting some of themselves to ruin, as their hay.

The paragraph in your paper from which I quoted, had reference to an invention for "drying in the stack," lately much talked of here. The plan is being experimented upon; but so far the results are dubious, and anything but hopeful. Indeed, it is already spoken of as a failure.

Mr. Muldoon's Trouble.

A citizen called recently at the Water Registrar's office and introduced himself and his business by saying: "I'm Misther Jerry Muldoon. My cellar is full of water, and my hins will be drowned if it isn't fixed; so I want you to fix it." Mr. Muldoon was informed that nothing could be done for him there. Two or three days later he reappeared. "I come again to see about that cellar," said he; "it's worse than ever." "But we told you the other day, Mr. Muldoon, that we can do nothing about it here." "Yes; but my cellar must be fixed, or my hins will all be drowned." "Well, Mr. Muldoon, did you see the Mayor about the matter?" "Indade and I did," replied Mr. Muldoon. "And what did the Mayor say?" "What did he say, is it? 'Misther Muldoon,' says he, 'why don't you keep ducks?'"—*Boston Journal.*

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

Arabi Pasha Attacked at Tel-el-Kebir and His Forces Scattered.

On Tuesday night, the English under Gen. Wolseley, commenced their advance.

The attack on Tel-el-Kebir began at 4:45 o'clock in the morning. The main attack was directed against the enemy's extreme left flank, four miles north of the railway.

The Egyptians were much surprised at the attack. They expected it to occur later in the day, but the British had been marching all night, and long before sunrise were close upon the Tel-el-Kebir outposts.

The appearance of the English at such close quarters, at such an hour, so took the Egyptians by surprise that their resistance began in the utmost confusion.

Tel-el-Kebir was carried after a short fight; forty guns were taken, and a large number of prisoners. The cavalry went at once in pursuit. Arabi's forces appear to be quite broken up.

The Egyptian loss is estimated at 2,000, and the British probably at 200, including many officers.

The Highland Brigade bore the brunt of the action.

The demoralization of Arabi's army is said to have been complete. His infantry took to the desert, with the British cavalry in hot pursuit.

The following English officers were killed:—Major Colville, Seventy-fourth Highlanders; Lieutenant Somerville, Seventy-fourth Highlanders.

The following British officers were wounded: Colonel Hutchinson, Forty-sixth Regiment; Captain Keppel, Seventy-fourth Higlanders; Captain Cumberland, Seventy-fourth Highlanders; Lieutenant Midwood, Seventy-fourth Highlanders; Lieutenant Gordon Cary, Seventy-fourth Highlanders.

Lieutenant Gordon, in the melee killed three Egyptian officers with his claymore. A correspondent telegraphs that he counted 300 Egyptians lying dead on the field.

The first shot was fired at 5 o'clock. The position was taken in twenty minutes.

Another correspondent says: The retreat of the advanced Egyptian regiments was so precipitate and was so closely followed by the British cavalry that both got to the entrenchment in a moving fight, and the forces behind the works were rendered powerless to resist the British without shooting down their own fellows fighting backward over the works almost hand to hand.

This placed the defenders of the works at such a disadvantage that they were practically useless, as they were at most points overwhelmed by their own countrymen, driven back by the British cavalry, the retreating Egyptians being in such great number, and spread out to such an extent, as to practically prove a cover for the British advance nearly all around Tel-el-Kebir.

The British infantry followed the cavalry well, and were soon behind them over the works.

The following is Gen. Wolseley's official report of the battle:—"We struck camp at Kassassin Lock Tuesday evening and bivouacked on a high ridge above the camp until half-past one Wednesday morning. We then advanced upon a very extensive and very strongly fortified position held by Arabi Pasha with 20,000 regulars, of whom 2,500 were cavalry, with seventy guns, and 6,000 Bedouins and irregulars. My force was about 11,000 bayonets, 2,000 sabres and 60 guns. To have attacked so strong a position by daylight with the troops I could place in the field would have entailed very great loss. I resolved, therefore, to attack before daybreak, marching the six miles that intervened between my camp and the enemy's position in the darkness. The cavalry and two batteries of horse artillery on the right had orders to sweep round the enemy's line at daybreak. The first division advanced as follows: The second brigade under General Graham, supported by the Foot Guards under the Duke of Connaught and seven batteries of artillery, numbering forty-two guns, with a supporting brigade; then came the second division—the Highland brigade leading the Indian contingent, these on the south side of the canal, with the Naval brigade on the railway and in the interval. Great emulation was evinced by the regiments to be the first in the enemy's works. All went at them straight. The Royal Irish particularly distinguished itself by its dash and the manner in which it closed with the enemy. All the enemy's works and camps are now in our possession. I do not yet know exactly the number of guns captured, but it is considerable. Several trains with immense quantities of supplies were captured. The enemy ran away in thousands, throwing away their arms when overtaken by our cavalry.

"Their loss is very great. The cavalry is now on its march to Belbeis and the Indian contingent is on its way to Zagazig, to be followed this evening by the Highland brigade. The canal is cut in some places, but the railway is intact. It has been discovered that Racheb Pasha and Ali Fehmi Pasha were wounded in the engagement of last Saturday."

LATER REPORTS.

The English troops entered Cairo at nine o'clock Thursday evening. General Wolseley in reply to a deputation of chiefs from Tel-el-Kebir, who asked that the country be spared the humiliation of a further advance of the British, said he would occupy Cairo at once.

Butros Bey told the Khedive that the rebel force at Tel-el-Kebir at the time of the British attack consisted of 20,000 regulars, 7,000 Bedouins and 3,000 volunteers.

The first news of Wednesday's battle that reached Cairo reported a great Egyptian victory, and when subsequently it was announced that Arabi Pasha was on his way to Cairo, it was rumored that he bore with him Admiral Seymour's head. The people of Cairo had never heard of Gen. Wolseley, and imagined that Admiral Seymour commanded the British forces. When Arabi Pasha arrived alone the populace stoned him.

An officer from Kafr-el-Dowar has brought a letter saying all the military chiefs wish to submit to the Khedive.

The British casualties in Wednesday's battle were: Killed, 9 officers and 45 men; wounded, 22 officers and 330 men. The enemy's loss is estimated at 1,500 killed and wounded. About sixty guns were captured.

The Sultan telegraphed to General Wolseley offering congratulations on the splendid victory achieved by him, and requesting him, now that the neck of the rebellion is broken, to stop the march of his army into the interior. General Wolseley sent a telegram in reply, in which he referred the Sultan to London for a response to his request.

All the enemy's magazines have been blown up and all the unavailable stores destroyed.

General Wolseley has sent the following dispatches from Cairo:

"The war is over. Send no more men from England."

"Midshipman De Chair is safe."

"I have been received here with open arms by all classes. The soldiers are glad to return to their homes."

The Egyptians are supposed to have gone to the Aboukir forts. An English correspondent says: The Egyptian gunners had a clean, well-fed look, and the perfect order prevailing in the camp was most striking. The arms were well kept.

After the arrival of the Khedive at Cairo, a regularly constituted court will be established for the public trial of the Egyptians, who will be allowed to engage counsel.

Arabi Pasha surrendered to General Macpherson, saying, "I am Arabi Pasha. This is Toulba Pasha."

Sufficient tinned provisions for 20,000 men for one month were found in the Egyptian camp and captured.

The London *Times* has the following dispatch from Alexandria: "After the engagement at Tel-el-Kebir Arabi Pasha fled to Cairo and told the Council that the troops had deserted him, upon which a mission was sent to the Khedive with two letters from Arabi Pasha, one expressing his devotion, and the other warning him not to allow the English to enter Cairo, as the same results might follow as happened at Alexandria. The Khedive refused to receive the letters.

"Arabi Pasha was taken before the Khedive on Friday. He presented a loathsome picture of groveling servility. He swore that he was not aware that he was fighting against the Khedive. The Khedive remained standing while Arabi Pasha was in his presence. When Arabi had concluded, the Khedive ordered his removal."

IMPROVEMENT IN CORN.

In wheat mechanical means have to be used to produce a cross, but in corn mechanical means have to be used to prevent crossing. There is no limit to the changes that can be made upon corn. Mr. Blount, of Colorado, in his paper on the improvement of cereals, read before the convention of agriculturists, furnished valuable information on the subject of improvement in corn, which is here given in brief:

By selection, as in wheat, corn stalks can be made shorter or taller and more uniform, the blade more symmetrical and regular, the shanks less objectionable, the husk wider and longer, the cob smaller and stiffer, the grain more regular and uniform and the habits of the corn much better in adapting itself to soils and localities.

By crossing one upon another kind, the color, texture, form, quality and the whole individual can be changed by the experimenter. For instance, should a mongrel be wanted, four kernels of different varieties can be planted near together, one kernel white dent, one yellow dent, one kernel pop-corn and one sugar. Should all these four kinds tassel and silk at the same time, each would be fertilized by the pollen of its three neighbors, but not by its own, making thereby the offspring a mixture in proportion to the amount and strength of pollen received from the other three. On neither kind would there be found a single kernel exactly like either of the four planted, from the fact that corn does not generally fertilize itself. No one variety can be made to suit all localities on account of its habits.

The farther north corn is raised the shorter the stalk and the more flinty the grain, while the farther south the taller the corn and the softer the grain. Should these two extremes be united the means would include New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa and so on to the east line of the Great American Desert. This belt constitutes the section in which corn can be raised to the best advantage, at the least cost and at the greatest profit. Corn can be improved in many ways. First, by making use of seed properly selected.

All seed-corn should be selected in the field, because there and there only is it possible to obtain the seed true to name, and possessed of the desired characteristics. Only in the field can perfected ears and perfected stalks be found together. Seed-corn should be taken from different parts of the field, to make the relation as remote as possible. Seed-corn should be picked from those stalks that bear the greatest number of ears, to make it more prolific.

Seed-corn should be selected from the top ear of those stalks that bear the largest number, because on the top ear is always found the genuine typical grain, the other ears below not having developed sufficiently to produce good seed on account of insufficiency of pollen. Seed-corn should always be saved from those stalks that ripen earliest, to make the season of its maturity as short as possible.

Seed-corn should be taken from well-formed ears, tapering uniformly with straight rows, because these are more easily and better protected by the husk. In breeding corn in-and-in every ear designed for the propagation of the species intact should be protected by a covering of thin muslin before the silk appears to keep insects and the pollen of foreign and barren stalks away. A hundred per cent. in favor of selected seed has been reported in hundreds of cases.

In every corn-field is found an enemy too little noticed by farmers. It comes in the shape of corn itself and is ruinous in the extreme. This enemy is seen in all parts of the crop in the shape of thrifty stalks without ears—barren stalks they are called. The pollen, which is very abundant, degrades every ear it fertilizes. Being so abundant it is distributed far and wide, and its deteriorating effects are plainly seen year after year more and more. The careful and vigilant husbandman is aware of the deleterious effects of these intruders and at an early stage cuts them away.

The Egyptian Campaign.

The London *Times* in its leader on Thursday warmly praises General Sir Garnet Wolseley, and gives him all the credit for the success of the campaign in Egypt. It says: "It is impossible to conceive of an operation more successful and executed in a more masterly manner. The whole plan of the campaign, it says, was settled by General Wolseley, with the concurrence of his superiors and the hearty acquiescence of his chief advisers, before he left England. There never was any question about the canal being the basis of operations. Before he left England he put his finger upon Tel-el-Kebir, saying there Arabi would stand and we should attack him the 15th of September. We mention the circumstance to show that a great deal, which to the outside observer seems chance, is really foreseen, planned or allowed for. General Wolseley has achieved a success which renders all apology for his methods superfluous."

EMPLOYMENT, which Galen calls "nature's physician," is so essential to human happiness that indolence is justly considered as the mother of misery.—*Burton.*

THE LIME-KILN CLUB.

"De odder nite de ole man Saleratus Brown drapped ober to see me," began Brother Gardner, of the Lime-Kiln Club, as Pickles Smith got through swallowing a ten-penny nail which he was holding in his mouth to cure the backache. "He sot down wid a grunt, shoved out his feet wid a groan, and remarked dat times had so changed dat he didn't car' to lib anoder day. It made me narvous to h'ar him take on an' tell how modern folkses war dyin' off—modern houses no better den coffins—modern food a pizen to the system—an' dat ninety-nine men out of ebery hundred war' liars, cheats an' thieves.

"Almos' ebery day I h'ar some of you takin on 'bout de good ole times when nobody died an' de front doah of ebery house stood open. You doan' know what yer talkin' 'bout! In de good ole times de common house was 'bout as comfortable as de common hog-pen. More people had to ride ten miles fur a doctor dan a less distance, an' when he arrove he didn't know bran from broom sticks. Any sort of a man who knew Moses from Aaron was good 'nuff fur a preacher, an' de man wid de loudest voice an' de loudest bellow was de bes' lawyer. Women war' freckled an' men went bar'futed to church, an' de fadder who didn't bring up his sons wid a great deal of stern dignity an' blue beech gad mixed togeder expected de boy to turn out a pirate.

"In de good ole times men stole an' cheated an' lied an' played hypocrite, just de same as men do now, an' if de women didn't gad quite so often dey gossiped jist as much. De man who sighs fur de good ole times, am frowin' away his breaf, an' dar am a dim suspishun in my mind dat he am lazy an' shiftless. De pusson who can't play his hand wid de world of to-day am either light in de head, or wobbly in de knees. I furder desire to add dat de nex' time I h'ar a member of dis club wishin' for a return of de days when only one fam'ly on a road ten miles long had an umbrella to lend, an' not one family outer sixteen could lend a cupful o' sugar widout scrapin' de bottom of de box, I shall purceed to read him a lecktur da will slant his ears at an angle of fo'ty-seben degrees."—*Detroit Free Press.*

About a Trunk.

According to a reporter of that city, Miss Susan B. Anthony left St. Louis the other day for Leavenworth with two medium-sized trunks for baggage. At first the baggage-master objected to check them both on a single ticket, and demanded pay for extra weight. "But," said she, "they together weigh less than the ordinary sized 'Saratoga.' I distribute the weight in this way purposely to save the man who does the lifting." The clerk looked at her incredulously. "And you tell me seriously that you do this simply out of consideration for the baggage-men?" "I do." "How long have you done it?" "All my life. I never purchased a large trunk, for fear I might add to the over-burdened baggage-man's afflictions." The clerk walked off and conferred with the head of the department. Then the two returned together. "Do I understand," said the chief, "that you, of all women, have been the first to show humanity toward railroad people?" "That is a tenet of my creed." "Check that baggage," said the chief with emphasis; "and when you run for office, Miss Anthony, you shall have my vote." "Mine too," echoed the clerk, handing her the checks, and the trio parted happy.

Treatment of Diphtheria.

The *Medical Press* says that Dr. Deuker, who, during twenty-four years of very extensive practice in the Children's Hospital, St. Petersburg, has treated upward of two thousand cases of diphtheria, and tried all the remedies, both internal and external, employed in this affection, has obtained the best results from the following method, which he has employed for the last ten years. As soon as the white spots appear on the tonsils he gives a laxative mainly composed of senna, which produces an abundant evacuation. When the purgative effect has ceased he gives cold drinks, acidulated with hydrochloric acid, and every two hours a gargle composed of lime water and hot milk in equal parts. Dr. Deuker affirms that when this treatment is commenced early it is generally and rapidly successful.—*Scientific American.*

CONVERSATION is more than half the time a refuge from thought or a blind to conceal it.

WHY is a conundrum like a monkey?—It is far fetched, and full of nonsense.

MARKET NOTES.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The Wholesale New York market quotations show:

BEANS—Prime, $3.00@$3.10; fair to good, $2.75@$3.00 per bushel.

BUTTER—New York sold at 31@33c. for choice in pails, and 23@25c. common to good. Western sold at 28@30c., and the common Western at 15@19c.

CHEESE—Factory fancy, 11⅛c.@11¼c.; do. fair to good, 8@9c.

EGGS—Quotations ranged from 25c for ordinary, to 29c. for New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

FLOUR—Superfine, $3.70@$4.00; Western, $5.25@$9.15; extra New York, $4.80@$7.50.

HAY—Shipping, 55@60c.; clover, 65@70c. salt, 65c.; straw, 20@40c.

HOPS—New York, 55@56c.; Eastern, 25@32c.; yearlings, 14@24c.; olds, 7@14c.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 9c.; crude, 6⅞@7c. in bulk; in barrels, 7¾c.; naphtha, 6½c. in shipping order, and 11½@12½c. in cases.

PORK—New mess, 21.50@$22.00; dressed hogs, —@10½c.

WHEAT—Spring No. 3, $1.20@1.43; Milwaukee, No. 2, $1.28; amber, $1.33@$1.40; white, $1.17½@$1.18.

RYE—State, 75@79c.

WOOL—Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia, xxx, 45@46c.; xx, 42@45c.; x, 42@43c.; No. 1, 45@47c.; No. 2, 38@41c.; common, 33@35c.; New York and Western xx and x, 39@41½c.; No. 1, 44@45c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

FLOUR—State family, $5.25@$6.00; rye flour, $3.75@$4.00; wheat, State, $—@$1.13; amber, $1.43; corn, yellow, 90c.; mixed State, 87c.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 6⅞c.; crude, 6⅝c.

WOOL—State and Western xx, 46@50c.; x, 47@48c.; medium, 50@51c.; coarse, 45c.

BOSTON MARKET.

FLOUR—From $3.50@$4.25 for low and medium, to $5.00@$7.00 for choice Minnesota. Corn, 92@98c. for mixed and yellow.

BUTTER—Common, 22@23c. Vermont dairy, 25@28c.; choice creamery, 28@30c.

CHEESE—11@12c.

BEANS—$3.00@$3.65.

HAY—Choice, $20@$21.

CATTLE MARKETS.

BUFFALO—Cattle, good quality, $6.50@$7.00; hogs, fair to good, $7.50@$8.50; best, $8.75.

EAST LIBERTY, PENN.—Best cattle, $7.00@$7.25; medium to good, $6.25@$6.75; common to fair, $4.50@$5.00; Hogs, Yorkers, $7.90@$8.15; Philadelphias, $8.50@$9.00. Sheep, $4.75@$5.15.

WATERTOWN, MASS.—Cattle, choice, $10.25@$10.75; extra, $9.50@$10.00; first quality, $8.25@$9.00; second quality, $6.00@$7.50; third quality, $4.50@$5.50. Sheep and lambs—wool sheep, $3.50@$5.00; extra, $5.50@$6.00; spring lambs, 4½@6c. Veal calves, 5@7½c. 38

He Was Not In.

The occupant of an office on Congress street, west, fixed matters one day last week in such shape that any caller had to run the gauntlet of a boy in the ante-room, and as he retired into his den beyond he said to the youth:

"Now, young man, look me in the eye."

"Yes, sir."

"And remember what I say."

"Yes, sir."

"If any person calls and asks if I am in you must say you don't know. You will then ask their business. If they say it is a financial matter you must come in here, stop a minute, and return and say that I am out of town to take baths for my rheumatism."

"Yes, sir."

It was hardly an hour before a stranger came up, and when asked his business he replied:

"Well, I called on a little errand involving some money."

That was the one for the boy. He retreated to the back room, winked at his employer, and returned to the ante-room and reported:

"He has just left for the country on a vacation."

"Then I'll leave a note," said the man, and he sat down and wrote a few lines and took his departure. When he had been gone ten minutes the employer came out to read it. It read:

"Called to pay you that $90, but you were out. Am off to Tennessee. See you when I return in January. Tra-la!"

It was the work of only ten seconds to ding on his hat and reach the street; but it was too late. An hour's hard work, including a walk to one of the depots, failed to turn up the man who had money to leave instead of a bill to collect. The boy over there was looking very much cast down yesterday. One would have said that somebody had been swearing at him.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Getting Left.

"Oh, dear!" said a pretty young woman, who was hurrying along on the stone pier one hot Sunday afternoon to catch the Coney Island boat, "oh, dear! I wish I could get left." She looked very unhappy and warm, and, although there was a roguish smile on her face as she spoke, there was also a sort of piteous protest against the fact of continued existence, that was only to be explained by the rapidity with which the mercury was rising. Her escort looked equally unhappy, but in his case the inward protest against the brutal nature of the weather took the form of an evident desire to be profane. He had apparently been well dressed when he started, but had thrown away his cuffs and was carrying his coat in one hand and his collar in the other. "What on earth do you want to get left for?" said he. "Why, then it would be a cold day," said she demurely. He glared at her, speechless with indignation, and they passed on.—*New York Herald.*

HER TICKET.—When the conductor tore off the coupon from the ticket of a lady passenger on a Connecticut railroad the other day she threw the remainder out of the window, and subsequently explained that she had seen him tear the ticket up and thought the piece was of no account.

I THINK the first virtue is to restrain the tongue; he approaches nearest the gods, who knows how to be silent, even though he is in the right.—*Cato.*

HOMŒOPATHIC Family Medicine Cases and books, giving concise directions for treating all common ailments, are a great comfort, and a positive saving in every household. The best assortment of all styles and prices is found at Boericke & Tafel's Homœopathic Pharmacies, at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans and Chicago. Descriptive Price Current gratis.

IN private conversation between intimate friends, the wisest men very often talk like the weakest; for indeed the talking with a friend is nothing else but thinking aloud.—*Addison.*

A Fatal Mistake would be not to take Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" if you are bilious, suffering from impure blood, or fearing consumption (scrofulous disease of the lungs). Sold by all druggists.

Rejected lovers need never despair. There are four and twenty hours in a day, and not a moment in the twenty-four in which a woman may not change her mind.—*De Finod.*

PURE COD LIVER OIL, from selected livers, on the seashore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., N. Y. Absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians declare it superior to all other oils.

CHAPPED HANDS, face, pimples and rough skin cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

How many languish in obscurity who would become great if emulation and encouragement incited them to exertion.—*Fenelon.*

"No Fear of a Return."

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 13, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co.: *Sirs*—Your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has completely cured me of a painful kidney trouble, and I have no fear of the return of the disorder.

W. P. BENNETT, 5 Dodge Avenue.

Life often seems but a long shipwreck, of which the debris are friendship, glory and love; the shores of our existence are strewn with them.—*Mme. de Stael.*

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Feb. 2, 1880.

I know Hop Bitters will bear recommendation honestly. All who use them confer upon them the highest encomiums, and give them credit for making cures—all the proprietors claim for them. I have kept them since they were first offered to the public. They took high rank from the first, and maintained it, and are more called for than all others combined. So long as they keep up their high reputation for purity and usefulness, I shall continue to recommend them—something I have never before done with any other patent medicine.

J. J. BABCOCK, M. D.

You've got to save your own soul first, and then the souls of your neighbors, if they will let you; and for that reason you must cultivate not a spirit of criticism but the talents that attract people to the hearing of the Word.—*George MacDonald.*

DR. PIERCE'S "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are sugar-coated and inclosed in glass bottles, their virtues being thereby preserved unimpaired for any length of time, in any climate, so that they are always fresh and reliable. No cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes. By druggists.

LIFE does not count by years. Some suffer a lifetime in a day, and so grow old between the rising and setting of the sun.

The Frazer Axle Grease

is the best in the market. It is the most economical and cheapest, one box lasting as long as two of any other. One greasing will last two weeks. It received first premium at the Centennial and Paris Expositions, also medals at various State fairs. Buy no other.

HOW TO SECURE HEALTH.

It is strange any one will suffer from derangements brought on by impure blood, when SCOVILL'S SARSAPARILLA AND STILLINGIA, or BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP will restore health to the physical organization. It is a strengthening syrup, pleasant to take, and the BEST BLOOD PURIFIER ever discovered, curing Scrofula, Syphilitic disorders, Weakness of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Malaria, Nervous disorders, Debility, Bilious complaints and Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, Skin, etc.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's EYE WATER. Druggists sell it; 25c. a bottle.

THE successful man has many imitators in his peculiar line of business, but still there is only one originator. So, also, the great petroleum hair renewer, Carboline, as now improved and perfected, holds the palm against all imitators as a genuine article of merit. Try it.

Don't Die in the House.

Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, bedbugs, roaches, vermin, flies, ants, insects. 15c. per box.

FUNCTIONAL derangement of the female system is quickly cured by the use of Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." It removes pain and restores health and strength. By all druggists.

A dull person is more endurable than a dull joker.—*Burke.*

UNHEALTHY or inactive kidneys cause gravel, Bright's disease, rheumatism, and a hoard of other serious and fatal diseases, which can be prevented with Hop Bitters, if taken in time.

FOR SPECIAL RATES for advertising in this paper, apply to the publisher of the paper. C28

[illegible]

MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL is the oldest and the standard liniment of the United States. Large size, $1.00; medium 50 cents; small, 25 cents; small size for family use, 25 cents. Merchant's Worm Tablets, 25 cents. For sale by every druggist and dealer in general merchandise.

For Family Use.

The Gargling Oil Liniment with WHITE WRAPPER, prepared for human flesh, is put up in small bottles only, and does not stain the skin. Price 25 cents.

The Gargling Oil Almanac for 1883

is now in the hands of our printer, and will be ready for distribution during the months of November and December, 1882. The Almanac for the coming year will be more useful and instructive than ever, and will be sent free to any address. Write for one.

Ask the Nearest Druggist.

If the dealers in your place do not keep Merchant's Gargling Oil for sale, insist upon their sending to us, or where they get their medicines, and get it. Keep the bottle well corked, and shake it before using. Yellow wrapper for animal and white for human flesh.

Special Notice.

The Merchant's Gargling Oil has been in use as a liniment for half a century. All we ask is a fair trial, but be sure and follow directions.

The Gargling Oil and Merchant's Worm Tablets are for sale by all druggists and dealers in general merchandise throughout the world.

Manufactured at Lockport, N. Y., by Merchant's Gargling Oil Company.

John Hodge

Secretary.

FOR

MUSICAL SOCIETIES

Glees and Choruses, easy and difficult, are found in Emerson's CHORUS BOOK ($1.00), Perkins' AMERICAN GLEE BOOK ($1.50), Cobb's FESTIVAL CHORUS BOOK ($1.25), Perkins' GLEE AND CHORUS BOOK ($1), GERMAN FOUR-PART SONGS ($1.50), and Zerrahn's INDEX ($1).

Easy Glees and Part Songs are found in abundance in Perkins' new CHORAL CHOIR ($1) and his new PEERLESS (75 cents), also in Emerson's HERALD OF PRAISE ($1) and IDEAL ([illegible] cents).

1,000 or more separate Octavo Choruses, Glees, and Anthems, each 6 to 10 cents.

First-rate Anthems are found in Perkins' ANTHEM HARP ($1.25), Emerson's BOOK OF ANTHEMS ($1.25), AMERICAN ANTHEM BOOK ($1.25), and GEM GLEANER ($1.00), by Chadwick.

Scenic Cantatas, as JOSEPH'S BONDAGE, ($1.00), by Chadwick, BELSHAZZAR ($1.00), by Butterfield, and the Guest's DON MUNIO ($1.50), COMALA (60 cts.), and CHRISTMAS (80 cts.), by Gutterson.

Send for lists and descriptions.
Any book mailed for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
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PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good.
Use in time. Sold by druggists.
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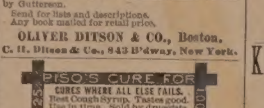

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE & BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, [illegible]

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS are certainly best, having been so decreed at EVERY GREAT WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL COMPETITION FOR SIXTEEN YEARS; [illegible] NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE. **PIANOS** [illegible] THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO CO., 154 Tremont St., Boston; 46 E. 14th St., N. York; 149 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

USE NONE BUT THE BEST. THE GREAT FAMILY SOAP MAKER
SAPONIFIER
THE ORIGINAL CONCENTRATED LYE. SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.
PENNA SALT M'F'G CO., PHILA.

A BEAUTIFUL PORTRAIT of any size, [illegible]

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$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

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$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. [illegible]

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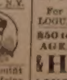
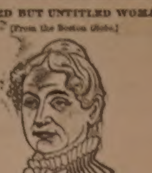


A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN.

[From the Boston Globe.]



Messrs. Editors:—

The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman," as some of her correspondents love to call her. She is zealously devoted to her work, which is the outcome of a life-study, and is obliged to keep six lady assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special burden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her Vegetable Compound is a medicine for good and not evil purposes. I have personally investigated it and am satisfied of the truth of this.

On account of its proven merits it is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life."

It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

It costs only $1. per bottle or six for $5., and is sold by druggists. Any advice required as to special cases, and the names of many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stamp for reply, at her home in Lynn, Mass.

For Kidney Complaint of either sex this compound is unsurpassed as abundant testimonials show.

"Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills," says one writer, "are the best in the world for the cure of Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the liver. Her Blood Purifier works wonders in its special line and bids fair to equal the Compound in its popularity.

All must respect her as an Angel of Mercy whose sole ambition is to do good to others.

Philadelphia, Pa. (2) Mrs. A. M. D.

KIDNEY-WORT
HAS BEEN PROVED
The SUREST CURE for
KIDNEY DISEASES.

Does a lame back or a disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use KIDNEY-WORT at once, (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action.

It is a SURE CURE for all
DISEASES of the LIVER.

It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.

In the Spring, to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.

Ladies. For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weaknesses, KIDNEY-WORT is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely.

Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.

It acts at the same time on the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS. For Constipation, Piles, or Rheumatism it is a permanent cure.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price $1. (38)

KIDNEY-WORT

$200.00 REWARD!

Will be paid for the detection and conviction of any person selling or dealing in any bogus, counterfeit or imitation HOP BITTERS, especially Bitters or preparations with the word HOP or HOPS in their name, or connected therewith, that is intended to mislead and cheat the public, or for any preparation put in any form pretending to be the same as HOP BITTERS. The genuine have clusters of GREEN HOPS (notice this) printed on the white label, and are the purest and best medicine on earth, especially for Kidney, Liver and Nervous Diseases. Beware of all others, and of all pretended formulas or recipes of HOP BITTERS published in papers, or for sale, as they are frauds and swindles. Whoever deals in any but the genuine will be prosecuted.

HOP BITTERS MFG. CO.,
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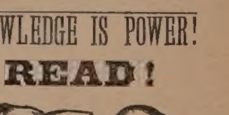

KNOW THYSELF.

THE untold miseries that result from indiscretion in early life may be alleviated and cured. Those who doubt this assertion should purchase the new medical work published by the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Boston, entitled THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; OR, SELF-PRESERVATION. [illegible]

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